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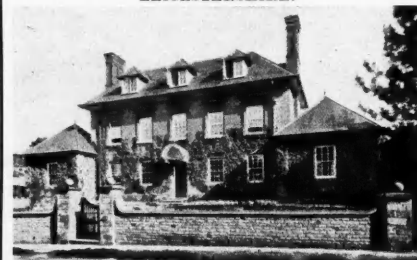
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For Sale at a Reasonable Price



Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (32,290.)

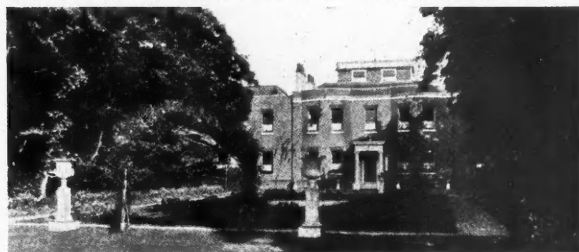
CHAPEL HILL HOUSE, ISLE OF THANET ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM THE SEA. NEAR SEVERAL GOLF LINKS.

Eminently suitable for Private School, Nursing Home, etc.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing:

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS AND OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
COMPANY'S WATER.



GARAGE FOR TWO.
STABLING FOR THREE.

GOOD COTTAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with three tennis courts, croquet lawn, ornamental lawns with rose beds and pergolas, heated greenhouses, kitchen garden; in all nearly

FIVE ACRES.

To be Sold, Freehold, £5,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1

NORFOLK

BETWEEN CROMER AND NORTH WALSHAM.
A FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY.



WELL-ARRANGED FARMBUILDINGS, and an area of productive arable land; in all about 95 ACRES, having important building value.

For Sale at a Low Price.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (30,938.)

including an ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE, with Stone Mullioned Windows, and containing entrance hall, dining room, sitting room, with tiled fireplace, four bedrooms and boxroom.

CAPITAL COTTAGE.

WEST COUNTRY Amid delightful surroundings

A FINE OLD HOUSE with historic associations. Recently restored and modernised at great expense. 3 reception rooms, Eight bedrooms, Three bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Ample water supply. Cottages and out-buildings.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS, orchards and pastureland; in all 94 ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (30,195.)



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE

20, Hanover Square, W.1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Howardsgate, Welwyn Garden City.

Telephones:
3771 Mayfair (10 lines),
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HAMPTON & SONS

Telephone: Whitehall 6767.

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BRANCHES: WIMBLEDON (Phone 0080) AND HAMPSTEAD (Phone 6026)



NORFOLK. IN AN EXCELLENT SPORTING DISTRICT A FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

2,757 ACRES.

WITH SOME OF THE MOST PRO-
DUCTIVE LAND IN THE COUNTY.

DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.

containing

ENTRANCE HALL,
SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM, and
SERVANTS' ROOMS.

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (E 12,223.)

AMPLE STABLE AND GARAGE
ACCOMMODATION.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

FOURTEEN CAPITAL FARMS.

Smallholdings and village properties.

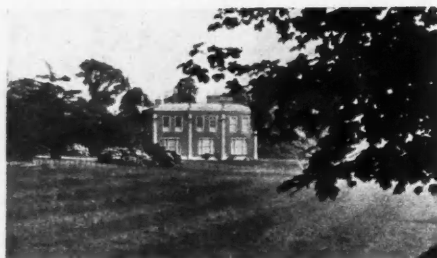
PRODUCING OVER £2,000 PER
ANNUM.exclusive of the hall, sporting and home
farm.PRICE £35,000.
to include timber.

or near offer.

STAFFORD AND WARWICK BORDERS

EXCELLENT TROUT AND GRAYLING FISHING.

GOOD SHOOTING.

Valuable Residential,
Sporting and Agricultural
Estate of

1,100 ACRES.

THE RESIDENCE.
GEORGIAN IN CHARAC-
TER, contains large hall,
suite of reception rooms,
22 bed and dressing rooms,
etc.

Stabling, garages, two lodges.

VERY CHARMING
GARDENS.

THREE GOOD FARMS.

22 COTTAGES.

VALUABLE WOODLANDS.

Total rentals £1,539 (exclusive of Residence, etc., in hand).

REDUCED PRICE £24,000 FREEHOLD.

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (W 41,187.)

ARUNDEL. TWIXT THE DOWNS AND SEA

FOR SALE, A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.

of medium size, situated in a
small park.

THE HOUSE

has in recent times been the
subject of a large outlay
and thoroughly brought up
to present day require-
ments. Inner hall 27ft. by
16ft., drawing room 26ft.
by 18ft., dining room 22ft.
by 18ft., morning room
22ft. by 18ft., small study,
twelve bed and dressing
rooms, three bathrooms.
New central heating through-
out. Company's water and
gas. Electric mains available.

LODGE.

GARAGE.

CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.

FINELY TIMBERED PARKLAND, walled garden, the whole extending to about
49 ACRES.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH 32 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's
Square, S.W. 1. (C 41,421.)

IDEAL HUNTING BOX.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

MELTON MOWBRAY

ON HIGH GROUND.

SOUTH ASPECT.

CLOSE TO THE MEETS OF COTTESMORE, QUORN AND BELVOIR

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE

MODERN RESIDENCE OR HUNTING
BOX.erected regardless of cost about eight
years ago, and since considerably
improved.MOST QUIET POSITION AWAY FROM
MAIN ROAD TRAFFIC.Four reception, eleven bedrooms, four
baths, complete offices, servants' hall.ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEAT-
ING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.VERY EXCELLENT STABLING FOR
TWELVE,two lofts, grooms' rooms, two garages,
chauffeur's flat, two cottages, bungalow.

WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS.

HARD COURT, SWIMMING POOL,
FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDENS,
Paddock, etc.:

in all about

TEN ACRES.

Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square,
S.W. 1. (W 43,285.)

BERKS AND SURREY BORDERS

Adjoining a picturesque heath, an hour's car ride from London, and within easy reach of
Sunningdale and other golf courses.A well-built
MODERN RESIDENCE,
practically on two floors,
well appointed and in excel-
lent order, approached by a
long drive with lodge en-
trance, and containing:
Lounge hall, three or four
reception rooms, billiards
room, ten bedrooms, three
bathrooms, compact offices.Central heating.
Company's services.
Light soil.Stabling. Garage.
Chauffeur's quarters.Most delightful but inexpensive gardens, hard tennis court, ornamental pond, natural
woodlands and pasture: in all about

20 ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Or would be Let, Unfurnished, on Lease.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
(S 34,559.)

RARELY AVAILABLE.

A FREEHOLD AT BEAULIEU

GOLF.

YACHTING.

SHOOTING.

HUNTING.

PRICE
JUST REDUCED TO
£5,000.High above sea level. Views
over open forest.About a mile from the
Solent.Three capital reception
rooms, eight bedrooms,
all fitted lavatory basins.
THREE BATHROOMS.
Complete domestic offices.
Servants' sitting room.ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Excellent garage, second garage.

Bungalow.

Cottage with bath.

VERY CHARMING GROUNDS of about TWO ACRES, tennis and other lawns, rose
garden, broad terrace, delightful oak glade. Kitchen garden (rent'd).Full details and photos from the Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (H 42,472.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1

Telephone No.:
Regent 4304.

OSBORN & MERCER

Telegraphic Address:
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

Close to a small town and within easy reach of the sea.

Medium-size Georgian Residence

delightfully placed in park-like surroundings, facing south with lovely views, and approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance.

Three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, Company's water.

FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES.

Finely timbered grounds with open-air swimming pool, park and woodlands bounded by a stream.

100 OR MORE ACRES

Inspected by the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,100.)

A FASCINATING COUNTRY HOME

Combining the exterior charm of the old with the convenience of artistic modern planning and decorations.

IN PERFECT ORDER AND READY TO WALK INTO.

HIGH UP. MAGNIFICENT VIEW. ADJOINING A GOLF COURSE.

ONE HOUR SOUTH

Entrance and staircase halls, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bathrooms, and up-to-date offices with servants' sitting room.

Company's electric light with the most modern fittings, power plugs in every room and electric cooker.

Company's water, telephone, independent hot water service, etc.

Lovely old grounds, orchard and pasture of about 20 ACRES, forming

A UNIQUE PROPERTY FOR A CITY MAN

Confidently recommended from inspection by the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,103.)

Greatly Reduced Price.

WILTSHIRE

In delightful rural country close to a village.



MODERN TUDOR HOUSE

in first-rate order, standing 400ft. up facing south and commanding beautiful views.

Spacious hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Company's water and electric light. Central heating from an oil-burning plant. Telephone.

Stabling. Garage. Cottage.

Well laid-out gardens and well-watered pasture.

40 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,800.)

LAKE AND TROUT STREAM 60 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

In a quiet rural position in a favoured district.

Attractive Small Georgian House

compactly arranged, easily run and in excellent order. Three good reception rooms, eight bedrooms and complete offices with servants' hall.

Company's Water. Electric Light. Central Heating.

Very charming grounds leading down to the lake with picturesque island and boathouse.

£4,500 WITH SIXTEEN ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,099.)

TWO MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

In a favourite South-Western County, with a medium-sized House of character that is thoroughly modernised.

**FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE
WITH 300 ACRES**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

A delightful property in WEST SUSSEX

Beautifully placed close to the Downs and sea.



Well-appointed Georgian House surrounded by finely timbered parklands.

It faces south with extensive views and contains three spacious reception rooms, nine good bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, etc.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
ALL IN PERFECT ORDER.**

Ample stabling, with excellent quarters over. Garage. CAPITAL FARMHOUSE. AMPLE BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE WITH 36 OR 43 ACRES

SOLE AGENTS, OSBORN & MERCER. (15,735.)

SURREY, 35 MINUTES FROM TOWN

STANDING ON HIGH GROUND WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Containing:

Four reception rooms,
Seven bedrooms, etc.

**Central heating.
All main services.**

Stabling and garage.

Entrance lodge.



BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED AND SECLUDED GROUNDS, orchard and paddock.

FOR SALE WITH FIVE ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,098.)

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS IN A SPLENDID RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE

Dating from 1780 and standing 350ft. up with beautiful views of the Kingsclere Downs.

Three reception rooms,
Seven principal bedrooms.

Several attic bedrooms.
**Electric light.
Telephone.**

Garage and stabling.
Well laid-out pleasure grounds and excellent land, practically all well-watered pasture, with



**SPLENDID BUILDINGS. BAILIFF'S HOUSE. FIVE COTTAGES
LOW PRICE WITH 225 ACRES**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,969.)

DORSET

WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE COAST AND THE COUNTY TOWN.

THIS LOVELY OLD JACOBEOAN HOUSE

with Period Panelling and other Interesting Features.

HALL,

FOUR HANDSOME RECEPTION
ROOMS,

FIFTEEN BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS,

FOUR BATHROOMS.



Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,839.)

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.**

Splendid stabling and garages, two entrance lodges and several cottages. Squash court, etc.

DOWER HOUSE. THREE FARMS.

There is a considerable area of woodlands and a river intersects the land for one-and-a-half miles. The Estate therefore affords

**EXCELLENT SHOOTING AND
TROUT FISHING.**

740 ACRES

or would be sold with less land.

Telephone No.
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

THE ENTON MILL ESTATE & ENTON FLY FISHERS' CLUB, NEAR WITLEY, SURREY

A RESIDENCE OF RARE CHARM AND BEAUTY. DATED 1621.

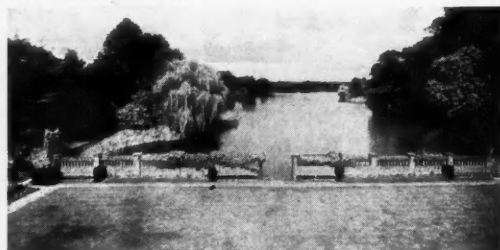


Containing old oak beams, open fireplaces, oak panelling, etc. Skillfully modernised and added to by C. A. Mackenzie Skues, architect.

Three reception rooms, billiard room, sixteen bedrooms with fitted basins, four baths, excellent offices.

ALL MODERN
CONVENIENCES.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS.
Lawns, hard tennis court, kitchen and fruit garden; garage with rooms, four cottages, bailiff's house.



FOUR FULLY STOCKED TROUT LAKES OF ABOUT 37 ACRES

THREE STEWPONDS FOR REARING FISH. PICTURESQUE WOODLAND WITH LAKESIDE WALKS.

144 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. WITH VACANT POSSESSION

A correspondent writes:

"The impending sale of Enton Mill announced in 'The Times' of October 5th, is one of those almost unbelievable opportunities that have been plentiful in recent years as regards real estate. Trout fishing at £50 a rod, when it is of the kind to be had at Enton, is surely the cheapest thing obtainable in the realm of sport. There is no costly and prolonged journey to be made from London, and, besides plenty of fish, the angler gets all the benefit of being in the delightful surroundings of the Birkel Foster country. Those of us who know what it means to have a rod at Enton will regret if the property passes into the hands of a sole proprietor who, quite justifiably, of course, may decide to keep it for himself and his friends. While we hope that the Club may go on, we should, on the other hand, not mind if the annual cost were reduced. I venture to suggest that some plan should be evolved whereby shares should be created, transferable at will subject to reasonable safeguards to prevent misuse of what I call the privilege of fly-fishing at Enton. Suppose the annual cost were capitalised, why I imagine that no very large number of members would be needed to provide enough to buy the property, and I suggest also that, at no very considerable cost, arrangements could be made for using the House as a Club House, with residential accommodation. Further, if day tickets were issued at certain times, the revenue from that source would go to the reduction of the expenses for the Club men proper. Would that Isaac Walton were living in this day to lead the movement."—PISCATOR."

Illustrated particulars of the Estate may be had from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.

SEVENOAKS. 5,000 GNS.



High up on GRAVEL; perfectly quiet and secluded, yet only ten minutes' walk from the station. In perfect order, and containing eight bed and dressing (space for more), two bath and three really good reception rooms; excellent offices. All Co.'s supplies. Main drainage. Central heating.

ONE-MAN GROUNDS OF

ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES

charmingly timbered, delightfully displayed; tennis lawn; capital COTTAGE AND GARAGE.

Owner's Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 2648.)

By order of Executors.

FAVOURITE GODALMING DISTRICT

300FT. ABOVE SEA. ON SANDY SOIL.



A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 20 ACRES

carrying the above well-planned RESIDENCE in admirable order and affording twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, lounge hall and three reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.

COTTAGE. GARAGE FOR THREE. STABLING FOR THREE. Well matured and prettily laid-out grounds, avenue drive, capital paddocks.

Price, etc., from the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C 1499.)

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES
THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,
(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

SUSSEX

HOUSES IN DISTRICTS CHICHESTER, MID-HURST, PETWORTH, ARUNDEL, HORSHAM, HAYWARDS HEATH, LEWES, ASHDOWN FOREST, WADHURST, TICEHURST, BATTLE, RYE, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, BRIGHTON, ETC., ETC. ROSS & DENNIS

SUSSEX PROPERTY SPECIALISTS,
Bond St. House, Clifford St., London, W.1. & Eastbourne

HAMPSHIRE
AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

including

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,

ESTATE AGENTS,

THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.

Business Established over 100 years.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH ST., OXFORD,
AND CHIPPING NORTON.

WILTSHIRE

In the best centre for hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds.



THIS LOVELY OLD TUDOR STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, replete with modern conveniences and in almost perfect order. Three sitting rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light; stabling for sixteen horses and other excellent buildings, three cottages. For SALE with 10 or 100 acres of rich grassland.—Fuller details may be had from the Owner's Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 13,118.)

MID-HAMPSHIRE

(Between Petersfield and Winchester).

£1,800 FREEHOLD—Charming COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 400ft. up, South aspect, in a delightful situation, rural surroundings, but not isolated. Lounge (22ft. by 15ft. 6in.) and two sitting rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom. Independent hot water. Telephone.

TWO GARAGES.

LOVELY GROUNDS

with tennis lawn and meadow of THREE ACRES. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 13,239.)

SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS

50 minutes to City and Charing Cross.

£2,500 FREEHOLD WITH SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, having South aspect, amidst delightful surroundings, close to village. Three sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. Garage and stabling.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED FOR QUICK SALE.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 13,247.)

OXON-BUCKS BORDERS

One hour from London.



THIS FINE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, built of the finest materials obtainable, to the plans of an architect, occupying a wonderful position on the Chiltern Hills, facing South and commanding panoramic views. Hall with fireplace, three sitting rooms, six bedrooms (others easily added), bathroom; electric light and central heating, main water; large garage and farmbuildings; about ten acres, including meadow, tennis lawn, bowling green, etc. Should be seen at once.—Fuller details from Owner's Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 6611.)

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3131

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

IN ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN THE FAMOUS WYE VALLEY
5,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING. TWO MILES OF SALMON FISHING

SOUTH-WEST ASPECT.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
LONG DRIVE.

STONE-BUILT
ELIZABETHAN REPLICA.

Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room,
morning room, library, billiard room,
complete domestic offices, fourteen principal
bed and dressing rooms.

Excellent servants' accommodation.

ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.



STABLING FOR NINE HORSES.
GARAGE. ROOMS FOR MEN.

REALLY BEAUTIFUL
GROUNDS.

flower gardens, wide lawns, walled kitchen
garden, range of glass.

RICH MEADOWS AND ORCHARD.
Maintained by two men and boy.

SIX COTTAGES.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED

Rent and further views and particulars
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street,
Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

HISTORICAL KENT

FEW MILES FROM FAMOUS OLD ELIZABETHAN MARKET TOWN and
20 miles from the sea and Tunbridge Wells. Beautiful high position. Undulating
countryside.

AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE REPRODUCTION OF AN OLD RED
BRICK HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD, with fine dormer windows
and dentil cornice. THREE RECEPTION. TWELVE BEDROOMS. THREE
BATHROOMS. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. RADIATORS.
TELEPHONE. Fire hydrants, luggage lift, electric cooker and refrigerator. First-
class order, excellent repair, ready to step into. Garages, hungalow. Covered
badminton court with top light. Beautiful gardens with many natural features.
Woodland dells, rockeries, terraced lawns, kitchen and fruit garden. Special
flowering trees and shrubs, meadowland, etc.; in all

ABOUT TWELVE ACRES

REASONABLE PRICE, OR WOULD BE LET.

Easy reach of good golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

NEWBURY AND BASINGSTOKE

Magnificent situation nearly 400ft. Beautiful southern views.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.—IMPOSING
HOUSE OF GREAT CHARACTER AND CHARM of the Early Georgian
influence; entirely remodelled and fitted with every comfort and luxury. Grandly
timbered park with long carriage drive. FIVE RECEPTION. ALL BEAUTIFULLY
PANELLED. 25 BEDROOMS, the principal rooms having bathrooms adjoining;
thirteen bathrooms in all. Service lift to all floors; electric light and heating
throughout. ample water supply, modern sanitation, artesian well; two cottages,
garages, stabling, men's rooms. Pleasure gardens and grounds of a most delightful
description laid out by well-known landscape gardener, terraces with ornamental
ponds, rock garden, tennis lawn and bowling green, croquet lawn and yew hedges,
completely walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard. Golf course in the park.
Home farm with model buildings. Rich grass paddocks, being some of the finest
land in the district and most suitable for breeding bloodstock.

OVER 300 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Very highly recommended from personal knowledge. HUNTING, SHOOTING
AND GOLF.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS SIX MILES

Easy reach of Crowborough and the Ashdown Forest. Magnificent position; 500ft.
Lovely views. Sandy soil.

CHARMING SMALL HOUSE of picturesque appearance, surrounded by
miniature park, amidst beautifully wooded surroundings; old oak beams and
open fireplaces, panelling, etc. THREE RECEPTION. EIGHT BEDROOMS.
BATHROOM; electric light, central heating. Co.'s water, telephone; garage and
stabling, two cottages; charming pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, small
wood with lake and tea house, partly walled kitchen garden, rich grassland; in all

OVER 40 ACRES. PRICE ONLY £4,500

Highly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE

ONLY EIGHTEEN MILES OUT. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. GRAVEL SOIL.
600FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE of red brick and oak timbering; long drive.
Lounge hall, three reception, music room, twelve bed, four bath; garage for
three, two cottages. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CENTRAL
HEATING. Unusually attractive grounds laid out by well-known landscape gardeners,
HARD AND GRASS COURTS, sunk garden, random stone terrace, fishpool, kitchen
garden and pastureland; in all about

FOURTEEN ACRES

First-class golf. MODERATE PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

30 MINUTES' EXPRESS RAIL.

SPUR OF CHILTERN HILLS

HOUSE APPROACHED BY CARRIAGE DRIVE AND ADJOINING INTER-
ESTING GOLF COURSE.

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.



Hall.
Five reception rooms,
Fourteen bedrooms,
Four bathrooms,
Domestic offices,
Servants' hall.
GARAGE AND
STABLING.
FOUR COTTAGES.
CO.'S ELECTRIC
LIGHT.
CENTRAL
HEATING.
ABUNDANT
WATER.
CO.'S AVAILABLE.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS surrounded by Ha-Ha; lawns, bowling green,
walled fruit and vegetable garden, orchard, meadowland bounded by river; in all
about

27½ ACRES, FREEHOLD

EXCELLENT GOLF. HUNTING.

Further particulars of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM FAMOUS GOLF COURSE

HALF-AN-HOUR'S RAIL FROM PADDINGTON. 300ft. up on GRAVEL SOIL.

BEAUTIFUL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE of mellowed red brick, the
subject of heavy expenditure. Many fine period characteristics, both inside
and out. FINE LOUNGE HALL with MINSTRELS' GALLERY. FOUR OTHER
RECEPTION ROOMS. TWELVE BEDROOMS ALL ON ONE FLOOR. THREE
BATHROOMS (h. and c. water). ELECTRIC LIGHT HEATING. COMPANY'S
WATER. TELEPHONE. MODERN SANITATION. Garages, stabling. FINE
OLD HISTORICAL TITHE BARN. Old-world gardens, finely timbered with aged
yews and cedars, extensive lawns, kitchen garden and orchards, gardener's cottage,
meadow; in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES

PRICE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

The Property should be of special interest to a City man owing to its nearness to Town
Strongly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

EAST GRINSTEAD & ASHDOWN FOREST

EASY REACH OF FAMOUS GOLF COURSE. Over 400ft. above sea level.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FOR MANY MILES.

EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,
resembling a Period House of Georgian red brick; every possible modern
fitment; first-class order; sandstone soil; unique position; carriage drive; THREE
RECEPTION. TEN BEDROOMS. THREE BATHROOMS; Company's electric
light and power, Co.'s gas and water, central heating, modern drainage and telephone;
garage for four cars, stabling, three splendid cottages; unique pleasure grounds,
terrace walks, pergolas, rose garden, tennis and croquet lawns, HARD COURT,
productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, glasshouses, meadowland with valuable road
frontages; in all

ABOUT TWELVE ACRES

MODERATE PRICE.

(Would be divided.)

Very highly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BEAUTIFUL WEST SUSSEX

BETWEEN MIDHURST AND PETERSFIELD. ON THE EDGE OF PRIVATE
ESTATE. 300ft. up. In the midst of healthy pines and heather. Gravel soil.

PICTURESQUE OLD FARMHOUSE, built of Sussex stone with
mullioned windows and slab roof; modernised throughout and in first-class
order; long drive; away from main road; beautifully timbered surroundings; in a
locality entirely unspoilt. THREE RECEPTION. NINE BEDROOMS. BATH-
ROOM; water by gravitation, acetylene gas plant, modern drainage, telephone,
stabling, large garage, two cottages; delightful pleasure grounds, tennis court, croquet
lawn, kitchen garden, small lake connected by stream, meadow and woodland; in all
about SEVEN ACRES.

LOW PRICE OR MIGHT BE LET

Hunting, shooting, trout fishing, polo and golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount St., W. 1.

OXTED AND REIGATE

ON SOUTHERN SLOPE. Overlooking Private Park. 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
A LINK WITH THE PAST.

FINE OLD PERIOD HOUSE, DATING FROM THE REIGN OF KING
CHARLES I., ERECTED AFTER PLANS BY INIGO JONES, A.D. 1636.
Mellowed red brick. Highly interesting features. Sand soil. Four reception, twelve
bedrooms, three bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, telephone, Company's water,
modern drainage. Stabling, garages, two cottages. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
lawns, handsome timber, picturesque Cedars of Lebanon, tennis and croquet, walled
kitchen garden, lily pond and parkland;

20 ACRES

PRICE JUST REDUCED. Hunting and golf. IDEAL FOR CITY MAN.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF WILTS DOWNS.

COTSWOLD HILLS (V.W.H.)

IN A VERY FINE SITUATION, YET NOT EXPOSED, IN THE HEART OF
DESERVEDLY POPULAR YET UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

FINE REPLICA OF TUDOR STONE-BUILT COTSWOLD HOUSE

Carriage drive from
quiet road.
Lounge hall.
Three reception
rooms.
Nine bedrooms.
Three bathrooms.
STABLING AND
GARAGE.
TWO COTTAGES.
ABUNDANT
WATER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL
HEATING.
MODERN
DRAINAGE.



ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, well laid-out terrace, herbaceous
borders, sun loggia, HARD TENNIS COURT, ornamental and other trees, farmery,
picturesque buildings, rich feeding grassland; in all about

160 ACRES

HUNTING (SIX DAYS). FISHING. GOLF.
Further particulars of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines).

CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE LADY MOUNT STEPHEN.

BRANTRIDGE FOREST, BALCOMBE

IN A LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX. AN HOUR FROM LONDON. 25 MILES FROM THE SOUTH COAST.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE occupying a choice position 500ft. above sea level with delightful views. Fifteen or sixteen bedrooms, six bathrooms, oak-panelled lounge and four reception rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING. Garage and stabling, entrance lodge, four cottages. EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY GARDENS with fine trees and flowering shrubs, tennis and other lawns, ornamental water, kitchen garden etc., home farm, park-like pasture, woods and forest; about

302 ACRES. FOR SALE OR TO BE LET ON LEASE

Sole Agents, H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD, 6, Poultry, E.C., and WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1

A HAMPSHIRE GEORGIAN HOUSE

In an excellent sporting district.

Six miles south of Winchester.



A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, occupying a quiet position with south aspect. Twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, panelled hall, four reception rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHTING. CENTRAL HEATING. SPLENDID WATER SUPPLY.

Exceptionally lovely well-timbered gardens and grounds; garage, hunter stabling, model farmery, four cottages, farmhouse. Park and pastureland, some woodland and downland.

FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT 170 ACRES

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Personally inspected by the Owner's Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

OVERLOOKING THE WEST SURREY GOLF COURSE

NEAR SUSSEX BORDER; 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



SUPERBLY FITTED MODERN HOUSE

with magnificent views to the South and West. Twelve bed and dressing rooms nearly all with fitted lavatory basins and furniture, four bathrooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, hard wood floors, oak panelling.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. Garages, stabling, lodge, two cottages, delightful outside playroom and studio. Picturesque gardens and grounds with woodland walks.

ABOUT 28 ACRES

FOR SALE OR MIGHT BE LET ON LEASE.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone:
Tunbridge Wells
1153 (2 lines).

BRACKETT & SONS

London Office:
Whitehall 4634.

27 & 29, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

KENTISH WEALD

AN UNIQUE TIMBERED
RESIDENCE

of historical interest, dating from 1250. It was originally the home of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Standard Bearer to Henry VIII., and the arms of Katharine of Aragon appear in glass in several of the windows.

Four reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom and usual kitchen offices; excellent water supply; electric light available.

Garages. Farmbuildings.

96 ACRES IN ALL.

Including 26 acres of fruit, sixteen acres of arable and ten acres of hops.

£6,500, FREEHOLD



Further particulars of BRACKETT & SONS, as above. (Fo. 33,636.)

By direction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY (Wilts); about half a mile east of the main Salisbury—Devizes Road, twelve miles from Devizes and fourteen from Salisbury, near the W.D. Manoeuvring Grounds and within easy motoring distance of the military camps on Salisbury Plain. The medium-sized, Freehold RESIDENCE, known as Orchard St. Mary Rectory, together with gardens, garage, stables and paddock, embracing an area of about 1a. 3r. 15p. Messrs.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in one Lot, at the British Legion Club, Salisbury, on Tuesday, November 14th, 1933, at 3.30 p.m., unless previously sold by Private Treaty. Vacant possession of House, etc., on completion of Purchase. Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. MILLES, JENNINGS WHITE & FOSTER, Solicitors, 5, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. CLUTTON, Land Agents, 5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; or the Auctioneers, Salisbury; 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1; Sherborne, Dorset; and 20, Portland Terrace, Southampton.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

COUNTRY HOUSE OWNERS

with a serious desire to SELL, are invited to consult F. L. MERCER & CO., who specialise in the disposal of Country Properties ranging in price from £3,000 to £20,000. They will inspect FREE OF EXPENSE, and give expert advice as to market value and the most reliable means of effecting an early Sale. Offices, 7, Sackville Street Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

BY ORDER OF F. B. STEVENSON, ESQ.

WEST SOMERSET

"HILLSIDE," DUNSTER.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in a picked position 400ft. above sea level with FINE VIEWS OVER LAND AND SEA.



Contains seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms and modern domestic offices. Constant hot water, fitted basins in bedrooms. Electric light, main drainage, Company's water.

CHARMING SECLUDED GARDENS of about a QUARTER OF AN ACRE, with space for garage.

H. LIDINGTON & CO. AND DEACON & EVANS

are jointly instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION (unless previously Sold Privately), at the Plume of Feathers Hotel, Minehead, on Thursday, November 9th, 1933, at 3 p.m.

Particulars may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. G. STEVENSON & SON, 11, New Street, Leicester, Messrs. DEACON & EVANS, 7, Hammet Street, Taunton, or Messrs. H. LIDINGTON & Co., 87, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

FRINTON-ON-SEA (Essex).—An imposing detached RESIDENCE, within 100 yards of sea. Lovely garden and lawns. Considered by many to be the prettiest house in Frinton. Drawing room, dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, and garage. Central heating and hot and cold water in every bedroom. Beautifully Furnished. Would Sell as it stands.—"A 9222" c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, London, W.C. 2.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (8 lines)

HAMPSHIRE. ON THE BANKS OF THE ITCHEN

THIS BEAUTIFUL CHARLES II. STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

completely modernised and containing: Sixteen bedrooms, six bathrooms, five reception rooms and music room. Richly panelled interior.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT BY TURBINE.
TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER.
GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY.

SQUASH RACQUET COURT.
DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS
AND RICH PASTURELAND.

ONE MILE OF FISHING

In all about

90 ACRES

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1. (Mayfair 6341.) (60,044.)



AN EARLY GEORGIAN GEM. HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS

JUST OVER AN HOUR FROM LONDON.

THIS DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

full of beautiful panelling and seated in a grandly timbered park, perfectly secluded and quiet yet near to an old-world village; fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, large sitting hall, three reception rooms.

Electric light.
Central heating.

Two lodges, farmhouse and cottage.

Beautiful grounds with
ORNAMENTAL WATER.

Hard tennis court, etc. Home
farm and valuable woodland; in
all about

105 ACRES.

FOR SALE.



Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1. (Mayfair 6341.) (60,561.)

A SHOOTING ESTATE WANTED

5,000 TO 10,000 ACRES

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE MEANS DESIRES TO PURCHASE A SPORTING ESTATE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION.

MUST BE GOOD PARTRIDGE GROUND,
WHERE SOME RIDING CAN BE ENJOYED

HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, BERKSHIRE OR EAST OXFORDSHIRE PREFERRED

THE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR SUCH AN ESTATE, SHOULD CONTAIN FOURTEEN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

Solicitors, Trustees and others are invited to write in confidence to "Commerce," c/o JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1. (Mayfair 6341.)

HAMPSHIRE

44 MILES FROM LONDON.

THE DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
PART DATING FROM XIITH CENTURY, WITH TUDOR ADDITIONS.

Standing 350ft. above sea level, in the midst of finely-timbered parkland.

It contains about 20 bedrooms, eight bathrooms, hall, saloon, billiard and three reception rooms, excellent offices; passenger lift.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
LARGE GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGES.

TWO MILES OF TROUT FISHING AND SHOOTING
OVER NEARLY 3,500 ACRES

TO BE LET FROM 1934 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, PARTLY FURNISHED.



Full details on application.—JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W. 1. (60,138.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1

BOURNEMOUTH:

JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE
MRS. E. S. RAW.

WEST CLIFF, BOURNEMOUTH

In a charming residential position at the head of Middle Chine and within easy walking distance of the sea, station and centre of town.



THE VERY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE.
"MIDDLE CHINE."

56, WEST CLIFF ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

THE ACCOMMODATION is compactly arranged and comprises nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, boudoir, dressing room, three reception rooms, servants' hall, complete domestic offices.

GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVELY LAID-OUT AND FULLY-MATURED GARDEN.

The Property is held on Lease for 99 years from December 25th, 1899, at an ANNUAL GROUND RENT OF £21.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1933, at 3 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately).

Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. MOORING, ALDRIDGE & HAYDON, Westover Chambers, Bournemouth; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Suitable for Private Occupation or for Tea Gardens.

**DORSET**

In the charming model village of Iwerne Minster, about six miles from Blandford. Excellent hunting and sporting neighbourhood.

TO BE SOLD, the above substantially erected half-timbered RESIDENCE, containing five principal and secondary bedrooms, bathroom, attic bedrooms, two reception rooms, entrance hall, kitchen and offices; Company's electric light, telephone; garage, stabling, greenhouse, sheds; tastefully arranged GARDENS, including tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard; the whole extending to an area of just over

ONE ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE £1,800, FREEHOLD.
Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

Telegrams:

"Homefinder," Bournemouth.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO INVESTORS, INSURANCE COMPANIES,
SPECULATORS AND OTHERS

THE PROPERTY IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION INTO AN HOTEL OR FOR USE AS RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

THIS IMPOSING BLOCK OF

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE IN THE CENTRE OF

BOURNEMOUTH

AND KNOWN AS

GRANVILLE CHAMBERS

RENTAL VALUE

£1,800 PER ANNUM

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
AT THE HAVERGAL HALL, POST OFFICE
ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH, ON
NOVEMBER 16TH, 1933, at 3 p.m.



Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. MOORING, ALDRIDGE & HAYDON, Westover Chambers, Bournemouth, and Messrs. FOX & SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

Within two miles of the sea, close to main line Station, eleven miles from Bournemouth, six miles from Brockenhurst.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, possessing every convenience and in good condition throughout. Five bedrooms, two servants' rooms, dressing room, two fitted bathrooms, three reception rooms, entrance hall, kitchen and complete domestic offices.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE.

Garage, outbuildings.

THE TASTEFULLY ARRANGED GARDENS AND GROUNDS are very inexpensive to maintain, and include productive kitchen garden, orchard, tennis lawn, ornamental trees, etc.; the whole extending to an area of about

ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.

PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.

Possession by arrangement.

An adjoining pasture field of about one-and-a-half acres can be purchased in addition if required.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, Fox & Sons, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

**HAMPSHIRE**

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND SOUTHAMPTON.

In a beautifully secluded position. South aspect. 200ft. above sea level.

A VERY CHOICE
RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY.

with excellent House, in good order throughout.

Eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, lounge hall, sun parlour, kitchen and complete domestic offices.

Company's water, gas and electric light.

Central heating throughout.

Garage for two cars. Greenhouse.

BEAUTIFUL TIMBERED
GROUNDS,

charmingly laid out with lawns, flower beds, rose pergola, with crazy paving and lily pool, flowering shrubs, pasture and woodland, the whole extending to an area of about

SEVEN ACRES.

PRICE £4,500, FREEHOLD.

Particulars of the Agents, Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
"Estate o/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office:
West Byfleet.

MIDWAY BETWEEN LEDBURY AND HEREFORD

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE FOREST OF DEAN AND WYE VALLEY.
THIS MODERN ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

with
HALL,
BILLIARD ROOM,
THREE RECEPTION,
TWELVE BED AND DRESSING AND
THREE BATHROOMS,
COMPLETE OFFICES.
EXCELLENT STABLING.
GARAGE FOR FIVE.



HOME FARM, COTTAGES, ETC.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS

with
LAWNS,
ROSE AND KITCHEN GARDENS,
ORCHARD,
together with
GOOD PASTURELAND, ARABLE AND
WOODLAND.

IN ALL 130 ACRES

PRICE 7,000 GUINEAS. MIGHT BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

A BARGAIN WITHOUT EQUAL. PRICE £3,000—LESS THAN HALF COST.

FAVOURITE HOME COUNTY

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

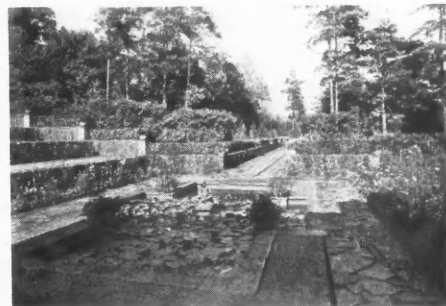


First-rate order, standing on southern slope of a hill,
approached by drive.

LOGGIA,
PANELLED ENTRANCE HALL,
CLOAKROOM, THREE RECEPTION,
FIVE BED,
BATHROOM, OFFICES.
CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.
PHONE. MAIN DRAINAGE.
SANDY SOIL. LARGE GARAGE. COTTAGE.

UNIQUE PLEASURE
GARDENS,

arranged in flagged terraces, old-world style, tennis
lawn, walled kitchen garden, fine old trees, flowering
shrubs, lily pond, orchard, paddock, woodland;



IN ALL ABOUT FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES

Recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, R. C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Farnham, Surrey; HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

A FASCINATING XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE

WONDERFULLY PRESERVED AND POSSESSING AN OLD-WORLD CHARM OF INDESCRIBABLE BEAUTY.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Four miles from Rye; within easy reach of the coast. Glorious views. 200ft. up. Unspoilt surroundings.



OAK-PANELLED LOUNGE,
HEAVY BEAMED DINING ROOM 20ft. by 18ft. 6in.,
OAK-PANELLED DRAWING ROOM,
PANELLED STUDIO,
SIX WELL-PROPORTIONED BEDROOMS (all
with heavy oak beams),
TWO BATH,
MODERN OFFICES.

A UNIQUE FEATURE is a timber-built WINDMILL
in splendid repair.
GARAGE (two cars) with rooms over.
Other buildings.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

WONDERFUL OLD-WORLD
PLEASURE GROUNDS

with well-kept lawns, brick-paved walks, magnificent
cherry tree pergolas, splendid hedges, herbaceous
borders, rose garden, kitchen garden and paddock;



IN ALL ABOUT FOUR ACRES

TO-DAY'S PRICE £3,750. DEFINITELY WORTH DOUBLE THIS FIGURE

Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

THE IDEAL COUNTRY RETREAT AMIDST PERFECT SURROUNDINGS.
45 MINUTES' EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE. 600FT. UP

WONDERFUL VIEWS over CHILTERN HILLS

FASCINATING MODERN RESIDENCE



Hall, three recep-
tion, six bedrooms
(all with lavatory
basins), two bath-
rooms, servants' hall.
Central heating.
Electric light and
power.
Good water and
drainage.
Gardener's bungalow.
Cottage available.
ATTRACTIVE
PLEASURE
GROUNDS
with hard and grass
courts, well-stocked
kitchen garden, rose
beds, orchard,
paddock;

IN ALL ABOUT FIVE ACRES

Golf, shooting, hunting in the district.

ONLY £3,250. FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

ON A DEVON SAILING ESTUARY

UNRIVALLED POSITION WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW

FREEHOLD £2,900.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

in splendid order throughout.

Outer and inner halls,
Three reception,
Billiard room,
Six bed,
Bathroom.

Main drainage.
Electric light.
Co.'s water.

Garage (two cars).

BEAUTIFUL
PLEASURE
GARDENS

with lawns, terraces,
rose garden, kitchen
garden, fruit trees;



IN ALL ABOUT ONE ACRE

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

8, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :
Grosvenor 1032-33.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN SUSSEX. 32 MILES FROM LONDON
LOVELY VIEWS. SOUTH ASPECT. 50 MINUTES' TRAIN SERVICE. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, EXQUISITE CHARACTER RESIDENCE.



dating back to the TUDOR PERIOD, with a profusion of oak timbering, open fireplaces and many other delightful features. ADMIRABLY FITTED THROUGHOUT AND THOROUGHLY MODERNISED. Nine bedrooms, four bathrooms, day and night nurseries, three reception rooms: ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT, Co.'s water, modern sanitation: GARAGE, FLAT, COTTAGE, EXCELLENT FARMBUILDINGS FOR PEDIGREE HERD, fine old barn; delightful inexpensive gardens, tennis court, prolific kitchen and fruit gardens, well-watered grassland, arable, woodland; in all about

181 ACRES

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

TELEPHONE :
GROSVENOR 3344-5.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

LONDON, NORTHAMPTON,
CIRENCESTER, LEEDS, DUBLIN

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXORS. OF MRS. J. BIRD.

IN THE GRAFTON HUNT THE BELL HOUSE ESTATE, SULGRAVE, NORTHANTS



comprising
Stone-built and slated
RESIDENCE,
with two reception
rooms, nine bed-
rooms, bathroom,
domestic offices.
Stabling.

Delightful garden and
about thirteen acres
of land.

FLEET FARM,
extending to about 78
acres with excellent
farmhouse, splendid
buildings and two
small holdings of 44
and 24 acres respec-
tively, the whole

extending to 160 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots (unless previously disposed of), at the White Lion Hotel, Banbury, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1933, at 3 p.m., by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton.

Solicitors, Messrs. STOCKTON, SONS & FORTESCUE, High Street, Banbury.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

In a favourite residential and sporting district. Southwell four miles, Newark eight miles.
WINKBURN HALL.

A DELIGHTFUL WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE.



standing in a well-
timbered park.
Halls, 26 bed and
dressing rooms, suite
of reception rooms,
bathroom. Beautiful
grounds.

THE ENTIRE
VILLAGE OF
WINKBURN.
Twelve farms ranging
from 136 acres to 417
acres.

The fully licensed
premises, "The
Burnell Arms," num-
erous small hold-
ings, woodland sites,
accommodation lands
extending in all to

ABOUT 3,650 ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously Sold, Privately) as a whole or in Lots, at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Southwell, on Thursday, November 30th, 1933, at 1.30 p.m.

Auctioneers, JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton.
Solicitors, Messrs. STENTON & METCALF, Southwell, Notts.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

EASY REACH OF NOTTINGHAM AND OTHER LARGE CENTRES.

A MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE.
IN A FAVOURITE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.



Hall, two reception
rooms, five bedrooms,
three bathrooms.

Electric light.
Central heating.

EVERY MODERN
CONVENIENCE.

Stabling and garage.
Three cottages.

PRETTY
GROUNDS,

including tennis court
in all about
SIX ACRES

To be SOLD at a very reasonable price, or would be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Strongly recommended by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton, and Survey House, 14 & 15, Bond Street, Leeds, 1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. D. PAGE TURNER.

THE OLD PALACE YARD, BICESTER—OXON

THE CHARMING OLD HOUSE OCCUPIES A PLEASANT POSITION FACING SOUTH. Hall, seven bedrooms complete offices, two reception rooms, three bathrooms. Electric light, central heating.

Magnificent stabling
for 25.

Pretty grounds with
hard court, in all
about

THREE ACRES.

Valuable Small Grass
Holding of about
Nineteen Acres with
excellent range of
farmbuildings and
cow house.

To be offered by
AUCTION (unless
previously Sold, Pri-
vately), by JACKSON
STOPS & STAFF, Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton, at the King's Arms
Hotel, Bicester, on Friday, November 17th, 1933, at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors, Messrs.
J. K. NYE & DONNE, 58, Ship Street, Brighton.



Telephone :
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MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC
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UNRIVALLED YACHTING.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED.
EXCELLENT ORDER.

Approached by drive with lodge, the
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LOUNGE HALL.
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
EIGHT BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
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LABOUR-SAVING OFFICES.



EVERY
MODERN CONVENIENCE AND
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SUBSTANTIAL ENTRANCE LODGE.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

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VERY DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
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the subject of great attention: tennis
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ABOUT FIVE ACRES

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES
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NINETEEN MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON. CONVENIENT FOR STAINES, WINDSOR AND SUNNINGDALE.

WITH RIVER FRONTAGE AND BACKWATER. SAND SOIL. WARM ASPECT

Near station (three trains an hour to Waterloo, reached in 35 minutes). Easy reach of several golf courses. Good society. Boating, fishing and bathing.



Facing open fields with views to densely wooded hills at Englefield Green.
FASCINATING, MODERNISED HOUSE IN GARDENS CENTURIES OLD. Lounge hall, two reception, attractive winter garden; polished oak parquet floors; five bedrooms, bathroom, all on two floors and labour-saving; main electric light and power, central heating throughout; two garages (for three cars); wet boathouse, an excellent small cottage with bathroom and central heating; enchanting old-world gardens with a variety of intriguing features, well shaded by lovely old trees. VERY LOW UPKEEP. Rates £13 half-year.



TWO ACRES. ONLY £2,600. OWNER GOING ABROAD

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IN RURAL COUNTRY, HALF AN HOUR FROM LONDON. 500ft. UP

A MUCH-FAVoured LOCALITY IN HERTFORDSHIRE, WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE SURREY HILLS.

A COUNTRY HOME OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT



Only twelve miles from Town, yet enjoying absolute quietude and seclusion. An ideal retreat for the business man.

THE DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE is most substantially built, of pleasing architectural style, and exceptionally well appointed. Drive approach. Oak-panelled hall, beautiful lounge (28ft. 6in. by 18ft. 6in.), two other reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two principal bathrooms, staff bath. Parquet floors to all reception and principal bedrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RADIATORS THROUGHOUT.

Fitted wash basins in six bedrooms.



MAIN GAS, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Garage for two or three cars.

Excellent cottage.

Finely timbered gardens.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH SIX-AND-A-HALF ACRES, AT A REALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICE

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Under one hour from London by main line.
OLD FARMHOUSE, in particularly attractive situation. Three reception, eight bed and bathroom; electric light; garage, stabling and cottage.

TEN ACRES

For SALE. Price £5,500, or to be Let Furnished for winter at 6 guineas a week.
For details apply Agents, as above.

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A MODERN HOUSE in a picked position, with extensive views, one-and-a-half miles from station. Two reception, six bed, two bathrooms; Co.'s water, electric light, gas and water; garage and cottage.

SIX ACRES

Price Freehold, £4,950, or would be Let Unfurnished at £200 per annum.
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A MILD WINTER CLIMATE



EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, occupying a magnificent position on a Welsh estuary. Three reception, six bed and a bathroom.

LOVELY GARDENS

To be Let Furnished for one year at low rental of 5 guineas per week.
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NEAR DORKING, SURREY

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"PRATSHAM"

HOLMBURY ST. MARY

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, with seven principal bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three reception rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Electric light.

Garage and stabling.

Gardener's cottage.



CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with well-wooded, undulating grassland and several enclosures of woodland; altogether comprising

ABOUT 71 ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION, in One or Three Lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, November 16th, 1933, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously Sold privately).

Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. COLLIER-BRISTOW & Co., 4, Bedford Row, W.C.1, or of the Auctioneers at their Offices, as above.

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OF UNIQUE CHARACTER

Occupying a secluded position yet within easy reach of Sevenoaks Station.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRIFIED SURROUNDINGS, only a few minutes' walk from the famous Wilderness Country Club and Golf.

6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, NURSERY, ENTRANCE HALL, FINE LOUNGE, DINING ROOM AND EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

THE GARDENS and GROUNDS include lawns, lake, etc., and cover an area of about 3 ACRES.

PRICE £5,250, FREEHOLD.

Highly recommended by F. D. IBBETT & Co. Sevenoaks (Tel. 147) and at Oxted and Reigate Surrey.



Between Limpsfield Common and Tandridge.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

in a very pleasant and convenient situation, with Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Four Good Bedrooms, Bathroom, Offices, etc. Capital Garage. All main service.

CHARMING GARDEN OF 1 ACRE.

Just in the Market.

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Confidently recommended by the **SOLE AGENTS**, F. D. IBBETT & CO., OXTED, SURREY (Phone 240) and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.



FINE OLD XIVTH CENTURY SUSSEX FARMHOUSE

Completely modernised by a famous Architect.

SUSSEX (elevated position, near Handcross, with glorious views over St. Leonards and Balcombe Forests).—Lovely old brick, stone and tiled, oak-beamed RESIDENCE, in excellent order; 7 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 4 Reception Rooms, Old Barn, Garage for 4. Stabling and 4 Acres. (Cottage if required.)

FREEHOLD, £6,000.

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Estate Agents,
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NEAR A SERIES OF BEAUTIFUL SANDY BEACHES.

A PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of Tudor design; hall, two reception rooms (one with beamed ceiling), five bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bathrooms (h. and c.), etc.; garage, engine house, etc.; good water supply; old-world gardens, with tennis court, kitchen garden; in all about ONE ACRE. Cost about £4,000. A BARGAIN AT £2,900. Would be Let.—Details from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (18,904.)

ON THE POLDEN HILLS, SOMERSET



DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE (facing south), full of oak and other interesting features; completely modernised and ready for immediate occupation without further expenditure; hall, four reception rooms, six bedrooms, fitted bathroom (h. and c.); Co.'s electric light and power installed; good water supply; garage and other outbuildings; pretty garden with productive orchard of about one-and-a-half acres. PRICE £2,000.—Strongly recommended by W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (18,657.)

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A BARGAIN AT £1,400.
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PRICE £1,850

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER (partly Early Tudor), well up in the beautiful Usk Valley, close to a favourite small town on the borders of Brecon and Monmouth, with excellent social and sporting amenities. The House has been reverently treated and stands in an old garden of about an acre, all in good order. Three reception rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms; central heating and gas, electric light available; much old oak; garage and interesting buildings convertible into extra accommodation; lawns, flower and walled garden with watch tower. Fine mountain scenery. Recommended from inspection.—Photos and details from W. HUGHES and SON, LTD., Bristol. (17,969.)

HOLYBOURNE, NEAR ALTON, HANTS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE of character, delightfully set in picturesque gardens, intersected by a stream, tennis lawn, etc.; additional paddocks if required; nine bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, good domestic offices and outbuildings, including garage, stabling, two good cottages.—For full particulars apply Messrs. MORGAN, PRICE & Co., Solicitors, 33, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

WADHURST, SUSSEX

IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL POSITIONS IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, 570FT. UP WITH SOUTHERN ASPECT AND MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Two miles from Wadhurst Station, six miles from Tunbridge Wells and 40 miles from London.



BEECHLANDS, WADHURST

FAMILY RESIDENCE, chiefly of modern construction, containing ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three sitting rooms, excellent offices; garages, stables; beautiful gardens built in terraces with ornamental water, rock and bog gardens, kitchen garden; the whole forming one of the most beautiful small Estates in the country.

ABOUT SIXTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES IN ALL.
EARLY POSSESSION.

Also SKINNER'S FARM, adjoining, with charming old Sussex Farmhouse, old east house and modern cowsheds, barn and other buildings.

ABOUT 60½ ACRES OF USEFUL GRAZING LAND.

Also PIMLICO COTTAGE, a small detached old-fashioned House and the accommodation meadow adjoining.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING AN AREA OF 88½ ACRES

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MESSRS. WHATLEY, HILL & CO.

are instructed to offer the above (unless Sold Privately) for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in ONE or FOUR LOTS, at the Swan Hotel, Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1933, at 4 p.m. punctually.

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Solicitor, HARRY J. SHEPARD, Esq., 40, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. Telephone, Holborn 1307.

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Within four miles of the County Town.

THE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY, "REDWALL FARM."

A well-known holding of FRUIT and PASTURELAND, situated in a delightful position, and in a favoured district for the growth of fruit. Comprising excellent RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, and the usual domestic offices; eight cottages, homestead of agricultural buildings; and well-established apple and plum orchards and fruit plantations (78 acres), mostly in full bearing; pasture and arable land (81 acres), and twelve acres of well-timbered woodland.

THE WHOLE COVERING A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 175 ACRES.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.

H. & R. L. COBB
amalgamated with Messrs.

DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD.

and in conjunction with Messrs. PHILIP CHAMPION & SONS, at the Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone, on Thursday, November 16th, 1933, at 3 p.m. precisely. With possession of the majority of the property on completion of the purchase. Particulars with plan and Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the place of sale; of the Solicitors, Messrs. BRACHER, SON & MISKIN, 44, Earl Street, Maidstone; and of the Auctioneers as above, at 4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1; 138, High Street, Sevenoaks; 30, Earl Street, Maidstone; Castle Chambers, Rochester; and of Messrs. P. CHAMPION & SONS, 13B, Lowfield Street, Dartford, and 5, Market Buildings, Maidstone.

Telephone:
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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

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BINFIELD PARK, BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE

THIS REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 118 ACRES.



GENUINE ADAM RESIDENCE, standing in FINELY TIMBERED PARK, gardens and grounds of great beauty, SUPERB CEDARS. Eighteen bedrooms, four reception rooms, billiards room, five bath; electric light, central heating, main water, main drainage. Fine Adam ceilings, mantelpiece and carved mahogany doors, polished oak floors, well-proportioned rooms; dairy farm and eight cottages.
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GENUINE OLD PERIOD RESIDENCE

DATED 1580.

Close to one of England's most charming villages. Easy reach of the South Coast.



Built of brick, with tiled roof, full of heavy oak beams, open fireplaces and other XVIIth century features.

Eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms. Facing south. Electric light, central heating, Company's water.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS. Cottage. Garage. Stabling.

RENT £118 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

LEASE FOR SALE AT A MODERATE FIGURE.

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XIIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

Carefully restored. Heavy oak beams, old red brick floors. In perfect order. South aspect. One hour London.



Two floors only.

SIX TO EIGHT BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS. GARAGE, STABLING.

ORNAMENTAL WATER. FINE OAST HOUSE.

24 ACRES (OR LESS). FOR SALE. (Folio 19,903.)

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ON GOLF LINKS

FOR SALE



Highly recommended and personally inspected by the Agent, Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, Fairfield, Sunninghill. (Tel.: Ascot 119.)

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

DELIGHTFULLY DESIGNED AND BUILT BY MALLOWS.
TASTEFULLY DECORATED.

THREE AND A HALF ACRES OF EXCELLENT
GARDEN.

Lawns, flower garden and shrubberies. Grass court. Garage for three, room for couple.

HOUSE COMPRISES THREE GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. ELECTRICITY.

MODERATE PRICE ASKED

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Some 450ft. above sea level. This delightful COUNTRY HOUSE within 30 minutes' run by car of the City and West End. On two floors. Lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, very fine billiard room, five bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Ideal tiled offices. Detached cottage of four rooms, kitchen, bath-room, etc.; garage for three cars, two stalls and loose box. Unique pleasure grounds, including paved terrace, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock. In all just over FIVE ACRES.



To be SOLD.—Owner's Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, and Highgate, N. 6.

HAMPSTEAD LANE, HIGHGATE

One of the finest positions on the Northern Heights. Exceptionally fine MODERN RESIDENCE in retired situation. Handsome entrance hall and lounge, oak-panelled billiard room, three fine reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, maids' room, complete offices on the ground floor. Electric light, power and every convenience; garage and men's rooms. Exquisite grounds of about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

The 959 years' Lease for SALE at a very reasonable figure.

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TO YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

MAPLE & CO. LD.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
W. 1.

SOUTH DEVON ESTUARY

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

One of the finest positions on the Yealm River; seven miles Plymouth. Yacht anchorage. South-west sheltered aspect.



**THIS FREEHOLD
RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE**
with views of the Estuary and wooded hills from all
rooms. Four good bedrooms (could be extended),
bathroom, three reception rooms, hall, etc.
GARAGE. WORKSHOP. CONSERVATORY.
Vinery and outbuildings.
Sub-tropical gardens, orchard, paddock.
OVER TWO ACRES. Well maintained and
House in excellent condition. Co.'s water. Wired
electric light.
**AN UNIQUE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD
FOR £3,000 OR NEAR OFFER.**
Sole Agents, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court
Road, W. 1.



BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY
88, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.
Telephone: Ken. 0855.

OWNER WANTS AN OFFER DETERMINED TO SELL AT ONCE SURREY. UNIQUE ESTATE 40 ACRES

ONLY 15 MILES LONDON

SURREY HILLS (500ft. up, lovely rural setting).—
Charming Queen Anne RESIDENCE of character.
Perfect condition. Three fine reception, eight bedrooms,
two bathrooms. Electric light, Company's water, every
convenience. Charming old-world features. Beautiful
old oak. Lovely walled garden. Fine old barn. Garage,
cottage. Beautifully timbered park-like meadows.
ANY REASONABLE OFFER SUBMITTED.
Chance to secure lovely small Estate on absolute bargain
terms. Inspect immediately.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and
BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Ken. 0855.)

SUSSEX ESTATE BARGAIN

35 MILES LONDON

**MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** amidst lovely grounds
and parklands, 100 acres; fine suite oak-paneled recep-
tion, fifteen bed, five luxurious bathrooms; every up-to-
date requirement and comfort; lodges, splendid garage
accommodation; beautiful grounds, fine lawns and lake.
Has cost Owner £30,000, but price asked only
12,000 guineas, as immediate Sale desired.—BENTALL,
HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.
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GENUINE 17th CENTURY 10 ACRES. £2,000

**SWEET LITTLE CREAM-COLOURED
PERIOD COTTAGE** (date 1656), nestling in a setting
of stately old oak trees and a lovely unspoilt countryside;
perfect condition; tastefully modernised; oak beams,
open fires. Large hall, two nice reception, four bed, bath.
Electric light, Co.'s water. Triplex grate. Telephone.
Pretty garden. Fine old barn, park-like meadow. Ideal
for those desiring character, privacy, rurality without
isolation.
Between Royston and Cambridge, London 50 miles.
Recommended.—Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and
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NEAR BRUTON, SOMERSET

ONLY £2,900. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

**LOVELY STONE-BUILT AND MUL-
TIONED MANOR HOUSE.** Fine situation, beautiful
views. Three reception, eight bed, two bathrooms.
Main water and electric light, central heating; stabling,
garage, two cottages. Delightful old gardens. Lake.
Paddock. SIX ACRES. Further land if required.
ALMOST A GIFT AT ONLY £2,900.

Strongly recommended.—Photos from BENTALL,
HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

GREAT BUCKS BARGAIN

FACING A GREEN (40 minutes London).—Lovely
Elizabethan RESIDENCE in mellowed brickwork
and fine oak; lounge hall, three reception, eight bed, bath;
all main services; garage, stabling, cottage; beautiful
old-world gardens, paddock, over seven acres. Quick Sale
wanted. Price greatly reduced to £2,950. Strongly recom-
mended.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton
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CHICHESTER.—Modernised Jacobean HOUSE in fine
condition; secluded situation, near cathedral and
Bishop's Palace; four reception, eight bedrooms; original
oak panelling, newly rewired and decorated, up-to-date
kitchen and bathroom, central heating, constant hot water;
small walled garden; mild climate; good schools, golf and
sea short distance.

FREEHOLD, £2,250.

Dr. CLARKSON, 1, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.

IN THE WYE VALLEY.

TO LET.

1. Unfurnished, nice RESIDENCE; ample outbuildings;
small orchard and grass field; in all five-and-a-half acres;
three reception rooms, five bedrooms and servants' rooms.
2. Furnished RESIDENCE—"Tyrcelyn," Aberdew—with
excellent salmon, trout and grayling fishing. February
2nd to March 31st and June 1st to July 31st, 1934. Gillie
and caretakers' services; electric light; gravitational water.

Particulars from JAMES GUNTER, F.S.I., Glasbury, Hereford.

DUNSTABLE (Beds: 33 miles London: half-a-mile
golf links and downs).—Creeper-clad RESIDENCE;
five bed, bath, three reception; conservatory. GARAGE.
Garden and lawn.

NEARLY HALF-AN-ACRE.

SALE by AUCTION, with vacant possession, at Dunstable,
November 15th, by CHAS. A. ALLCORN, Auctioneer, Dunstable,
who will forward full particulars.

BETWEEN HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE

(NEAR KEN WOOD.)



Price and details of MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W. 1. 'Phone, Museum 7000.

SELECT DETACHED NON-BASEMENT

FREEHOLD HOUSE
FOR SALE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

FITTED BASINS, H. AND C. SUPPLIES.

EIGHT BEDROOMS.
THREE BATHROOMS.
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
AND USUAL OFFICES.

GARAGE (two cars) and attractive
GARDEN with

TENNIS COURT, ROSE GARDEN,
etc.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
129, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS.
(Phone, Sevenoaks 36.)

SEVENOAKS



MUST BE SOLD.

Lovely open position, one mile from the stat on

A CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE.
five principal and two secondary bedrooms, bath, three
good reception rooms; all main services, radiators;
brick garage.

EXTREMELY PRETTY GARDEN OF ONE ACRE.
(More land if wanted.)

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
Further details of the Owner's Agents, as above.

EAST SUSSEX (NEAR RYE)



TO BE LET. Unfurnished, for term of years, this
BEAUTIFUL OLD BRICK AND TILED HOUSE,
south aspect, forming part of the Pelsham Estate, situated
on sandstone sub-soil, in the midst of beautiful country,
with hunting, shooting, cricket and golf near at hand.
House restored, with every modern comfort, electric light,
central heating and independent hot water supply.
Accommodation: Entrance hall, four reception, nine or
ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, servants'
hall and four or five bedrooms with bathroom. Attractive
lodge cottage, garage and stable accommodation,
including chauffeur's flat. Gardens, about four acres;
additional acreage or Home Farm could probably be
arranged. Sporting rights over 800 acres with keeper's
cottage available from February 1st next if desired.
Agent, C. R. HONNYWILL, F.A.S.I., Benenden, Kent.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

SHAFESBURY ABBEY HOUSE, DORSET.
to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished: three reception,
five bed (h. and c.), oak-paneled hall; open fireplaces; main
services; garage, garden, hunting. Furnished, £6 6s. with
gardener. Unfurnished, £120.—Apply Owner.

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.,

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
GLOUCESTER.
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

GLOS (about eight miles from Gloucester).—For SALE
most attractive Residential and Agricultural PRO-
PERTY. Lounge hall, three reception, ten beds, two dress-
ing, two baths; stabling, garage, farmbuildings, two cottages.
Charming grounds and enclosures of rich pasture, excellent
orcharding and fertile arable; in all about 55 acres. Acety-
lene gas lighting; beautiful country, very healthy; near
village with post office, etc. Would be Sold with eleven-and-
three-quarter acres if desired.

Apply BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester.
(A 130.)

IN A BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT about four miles
from Chepstow.—To be LET, Unfurnished, or SOLD,
attractive Residential PROPERTY about 500ft. above sea
level, with electric light and central heating; lounge hall,
three reception, eight beds, bath-dressing, three bathrooms.
Cottage, garage. About five acres. Golf, racing and fishing
in district.

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents,
Gloucester. (C 250.)

FOR SALE, delightful half-timbered XVth-century black
and white HOUSE with stone-tiled roof, standing on
lower slopes of the Cotswolds, about 215ft. above sea level
and within about three miles of two golf courses; entrance
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Good gravitation water supply, septic tank drainage, gas laid
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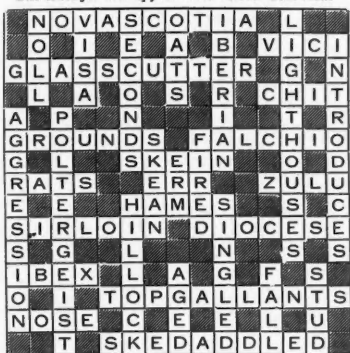
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SOLUTION TO No. 196

The clues for this appeared in October 28th issue



ACROSS.

1. This is one name for the births column
4. and this for the marriages column
7. A flower which took its name from a Greek seal
9. A thousand in a singer suggests fear
10. "I call he" (an ungrammatical anagram)
11. The part of Italy wherein Reggio may be found
12. Hereon you may find columns and columns
14. Comparatively spruce
16. Issues from the mouths of babes and sucklings
19. A conference with a friendly start
22. This is the law in Paris
23. Children's fingers often are at breakfast time
24. A merry dance of old with at least one turn in it
25. You wouldn't call this confection fruitless (two words)
26. You might pay most of this beam
27. The steed of the pampas

DOWN.

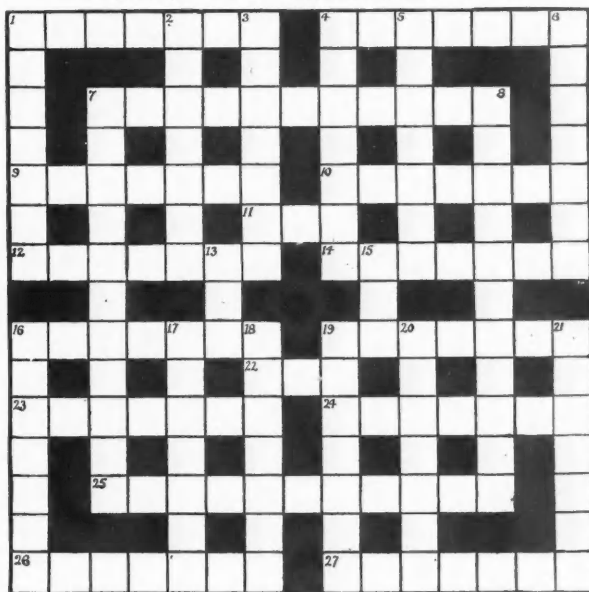
1. Is this part of a dance or a singular thing found in a glass?
2. Fish
3. Whereby Hyperion won the Leger
4. Bird at home on land or in water
5. Often made of quavers
6. The prize this man seeks to win may be diamonds
7. A rather awkward situation
8. The man whose statecraft eschewed morality
13. The start of 10
15. A ruler from the Orient
16. An Irishman is invariably a this and usually revels in its end
17. A great historian of classical days
18. Where Greek heroes hoped to go when they died
19. Tannhäuser was one for a time
20. Members of one of the tribes
21. An equine ailment

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 197

A prize of books of the value 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 197, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, November 7th, 1933.**

The winner of Crossword No. 196 is
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Aston Hall,
Aston-on-Clun,
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PROSPECTS of PEDIGREE STOCK

THE RED POLL JUBILEE.—The September number of the *Journal of the Red Poll Breed* draws attention to the fiftieth volume of the Red Poll Herd Book. Modern conditions, so far from diminishing the value of this famous dual-purpose breed, is actually increasing it, among the owners of well known herds being His Majesty the King, Lady Lodre, Lord Cranworth and Sir Merrick Burrell. The foundations of the Society and Herd Book were laid by Mr. H. F. Euren, the first volume appearing in 1874.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK NOVEMBER 6th-11th, 1933.—This year's "Rat Week" will commence on Monday, November 6th, and the Ministry of Agriculture desires again to stress the need for a special effort during that week to ensure concerted action in destroying rats and mice. If maximum results are to be obtained, it will be necessary to secure the whole-hearted co-operation and support of local authorities and the general public. It is hoped that all or any of the following suggestions will be adopted as far as possible, and that any other procedure that may be specially suitable for any particular locality will be

DAIRY SHORTHORNS EXPORTED.

—During the past twelve months dairy shorthorns have been exported to South Africa, Kenya, Canada, Australia, Ecuador, Irish Free State, and Russia, while recently Denmark has been a purchaser for early shipment. The largest number of orders has been received from South Africa, which country has taken among others the prize-winning bull Aldenham Kirklevington Royalist 2nd, bred by Mr. J. P. Morgan and selected from Mr. John Beckett's Cheshire herd by Mr. J. E. Rae for shipment to the famous herd of Mr. W. K. Anderson Maxwell, Donnybrook, Natal. Shortly after arrival the bull was exhibited at the Natal Royal Show, where he was awarded the breed championship. Gweryll Pearl, a prize-winning cow bred by Captain N. Milne Harrop, that was consigned to Mr. Anderson at the same time, was also a winner at the Show. She has since calved a fine heifer calf and is giving over 5 gallons daily. Anderson Dainty 2nd was purchased by Mr. Rae at the recent Anderson dispersal sale, and will join the Maxwell herd in due course. When the first portion of the Anderson herd was sold in April, Canada was a bidder, and three very choice



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Mr. Percy E. Bradstock of Freetown, Tarrington, Herefordshire, has just sold to Mr. H. C. Dent of Pixley, Ledbury, his Hereford yearling bull Freetown Rear Admiral. This bull was first and Junior Champion at the Royal, and Supreme Champion Male; also first and Champion at the Three Counties, 1933.

employed: (1) Special attention should be given to any source of infestation on properties owned by local authorities, such as rubbish tips, sewage farms, etc. (2) Treatment of sewers under the control of local authorities should be systematically carried out. (3) Premises that are peculiarly subject to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on therein might receive special attention. (4) Local chemists and hardware dealers are invited to stock and advertise extra quantities of suitable baits and appliances for killing rats and mice.

MILKING PERFORMANCE OF DAIRYING BREEDS.—The following figures taken from the Ministry of Agriculture's report on the Milk Recording Scheme for the year 1931-32 indicate the relative milking performance of the principal breeds utilised by dairy farmers in this country:

Breed or Type.	Total number milk recorded.	Number.	Percentage of total cows and heifers.	Average yield lbs.
Friesian	22,319	12,551	56.2	8,901
Blue Albion .. .	649	378	58.2	7,583
Ayrshire	3,581	1,682	46.9	7,567
Lincoln Red .. .	2,196	1,114	50.7	7,389
Red Poll	5,684	3,382	59.5	7,275
Shorthorn	79,118	40,786	51.5	7,099
South Devon .. .	2,365	1,171	49.5	6,642
Guernsey	10,404	4,914	47.2	6,534
Jersey	5,740	2,773	48.3	6,333
Devon	1,062	613	57.7	5,879
Kerry	602	320	46.2	5,615
Welsh Black .. .	910	498	54.7	5,573

Particulars of cows recorded for full year.



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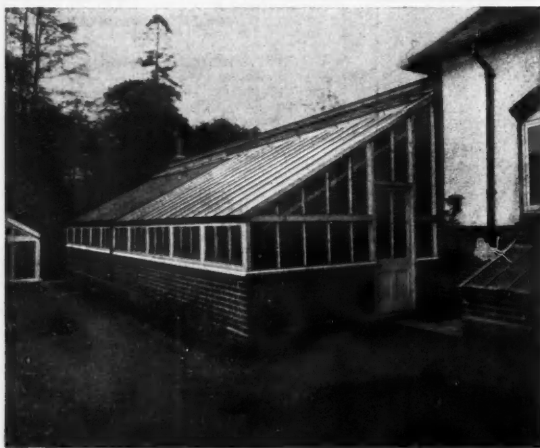
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VOL. LXXIV.—No. 1920.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1933.

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Dorothy Wilding

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On Settling at Home

THE question of small holdings has once more been raised by a deputation (including that veteran agricultural statesman Sir Daniel Hall) which was received last week by the Prime Minister. There can be no doubt that, on the whole, there is still an unsatisfied demand for such holdings. In the past our schemes of land settlement have not been entirely a success, though they have in reality been far more successful than is often pretended. But our Governments have not realised the importance of the small-holder to the community, and have not taken sound measures to secure conditions favourable to him. The post-War settlement of ex-Service men was inevitably expensive, but even at that, out of 22,000 men provided with holdings, less than 12 per cent. have failed, and the previous and later schemes have been even more successful. The inherent drawback of the 1919 scheme lay in the fact that so many of the small-holders involved had had no experience of agriculture; and it is to be hoped that the promoters of the present scheme do not propose to pitchfork dwellers from urban districts who have no farming experience "back to the land." What we want is a gradual modification of our farming arrangements so that those who are becoming unemployed on the country's big farms as the result of mechanisation may be absorbed in the intensive agriculture which can so well be carried out on smaller holdings. Until recently our land hunger was met by Empire settlement. But of late the Dominions have been able to do little to help prospective emigrants. On the other hand, we ourselves are legislating for a large expansion of agricultural activity, and we may be quite sure that prospective land settlers to-day have quite as good a chance—provided they have the requisite knowledge and experience—of making good on small holdings in this country as if they went to Canada or Australia.

The deputation which saw the Prime Minister last week had a cut-and-dried scheme of its own which is now being "vetted" by the Ministry of Agriculture. The description of it which has appeared in the Press, though vague, is distinctly encouraging. Co-operation is to be the basis of the enterprise, and co-operative buying and selling are both to be invoked. This is obviously working on the right lines, for, as Mr. Christopher Turnor pointed out many years ago, the first step necessary to secure the development of the small farm, whether on grassland or on arable, is to organise the "bulk" handling of its produce. The new Milk Board, acting as an intermediary between the milk producer—on however humble a scale—and the creamery, has simplified that particular side of co-operative marketing. Pig-production has been similarly simplified by the constitution of the Pigs Marketing Board and the purchase of bacon pigs on a contract system by the bacon factories. As for poultry keeping—and it must not be forgotten that both pig and poultry keeping must always be important side issues on all small holdings—progress in marketing organisation has already begun, and there seems to be no reason why, as home production expands and marketing methods improve still further, the Government should not be prepared to take steps, similar to those already adopted in the case of other foodstuffs, with a view to the definite limitation of imports by a quota system.

Most practical agriculturists will agree that, even though any increase in land settlement were rigorously limited to those whose business it had always been to till the land and who had been thrown out of employment by the increase of mechanisation in purely rural areas, there would still be a vast amount to be done to provide the machinery to undertake the business side for the small-holder. His whole effort, as Mr. Turnor has emphasised, should be to produce food by the direct labour of his hands, and, unlike the large farmer, he has not the time to attend markets, nor the business training necessary to meet professional dealers on equal terms. That is why the business side must be done for him. The mere preaching of co-operation can never be really effective for the small-holders and small farmers themselves, for they have neither the necessary capital nor knowledge to carry things through on a large scale. In many other countries, and particularly in the Dominions, the Government erects the factory or depot, manages it until it is well established and paying its way, and then encourages the small-holders to buy the Government out and to take over co-operative control.

The scheme which is now being examined by the Ministry of Agriculture would be financed if it came into operation by a limited fund, half to be raised by private subscription, and half, it is proposed, by a Government grant. So far as the scheme is intended to meet rural unemployment, this is, perhaps, justified in present circumstances; but it is none the less necessary that any future scheme of settlement should be financially self-supporting. A very interesting development of poultry farming which involves no Government aid or interference at all was described in these pages some months ago. This was the Delta Manor system evolved in British Columbia. It has been working for some years with success, and is a happy combination of large and small poultry production. There is a central farm of some 200 or 300 acres surrounded by a hundred holdings of 2 acres each. On the central farm all the more difficult and more skilled work is done—all incubating, for instance, all grading and packing of eggs, and the finishing off of table birds. One or more experts reside on the central farm, and their advice is always available for the small-holders, to whom day-old chicks are given, so that, when established, they have from 500 to 1,000 laying birds. They then send all their eggs to the central farm, and are thereby relieved of the trouble of finding a market. There are undoubtedly a great number of possibilities on lines such as these, all of which need careful exploration.

* * * It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

POST OFFICE FILMS

A NUMBER of enthralling subjects for the new Post Office films immediately suggest themselves. Mystery, travel, and most of the Hollywood ingredients (though, perhaps, scarcely "S.A.") could be introduced into the life story of one of those letters that are occasionally received after years of wandering round the world. But we gather that the "romance" to be depicted is rather that of the more creditable activities of the service. While professing the warmest admiration for a magnificent body of men (and women), we nevertheless find it a little hard that other equally meritorious Government services should not, anyhow at present, have their turn of being filmed, simply because the Post Office is a profit-making concern with money to spend on advertisement. Possibly the inclusion of Mr. Elliott on the Committee may open up the way to films explaining the Ministry's agricultural marketing schemes—a baffling mystery to most rural audiences. The campaign for slum clearance could be immensely helped by film propaganda; while the miracles performed by, for example, the School of Tropical Hygiene and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are rich in material, all too little recognised. Indeed, the Post Office's initiative, in which the hand of Sir Stephen Tallents may be traced, should be the first step towards the establishment of a national organisation for "projecting" the State's services for the community.

SLUM CLEARANCE

IN a time of unparalleled financial stringency, and without adding to the sum of taxation, Sir E. Hilton Young has procured undertakings to build 210,000 houses, in what are at present slums, during the next five years. May his determination and energy hold the local authorities to their undertaking! But this generation is pledged to abolish slums altogether, and this number of houses falls far short of that ideal. How far, is suggested by the challenging *Survey* by Mr. Philip Massey, concluded in the current number of the *Architect's Journal*. To abate overcrowding to an average of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room (including kitchens and parlours), and in an area affecting only a quarter of Great Britain, Mr. Massey indicates that 578,000 houses are needed. If housing conditions in the remainder of Great Britain are only half as bad, that would require 1,400,000 houses at the present time, not allowing for the growth of population, which is still rising in spite of the falling birth rate. In last Monday's broadcast discussion, the Minister implied that this estimate is greatly exaggerated, but admitted the five year plan "has never been applied to London and perhaps cannot apply to one or two other towns like Liverpool." It is to be feared that, that "one or two" must be taken to include many thousands of slum dwellings.

SIR E. D. SIMON'S CRITICISMS

IN the same discussion Sir E. D. Simon voiced the criticisms that he has set forth in his recent book *The Anti-Slum Campaign* which reviews what has been done since the war and puts forward a constructive policy for the future. With his practical experience of housing in

Manchester, he speaks authoritatively when he challenges with moderation but conviction, the whole basis of Sir Hilton Young's tactics. In order to concentrate on slum clearance, the subsidy has been cancelled for all other types of housing, by which authorities have been discouraged from building other types of house. This has taken place, Sir E. D. Simon emphasises, at the very moment when cheaper borrowing enables private enterprise to supply the cheapest type of house at 10s. a week rent, and local authorities at 8s. or, with a subsidy, at 4s. Obviously, a multiplication of cheap houses will relieve congestion in the slums, but private enterprise builds houses to sell and not to let, which is what the poorest class requires. The difficulty is, of course, the financial one. To work both policies at once would involve more subsidy payments. It is here that a Housing Corporation, working in collaboration with Ministry and local authorities, and with power to float a loan, could be of the greatest service. While the Government tackled the slums, the private investor, through the Corporation, could embark on a long-term policy of building houses to let at low rents.

COTSWOLD

A man goes forth and sees no more
Than a long black line of trees,
But he is gentler than before
If his eyes alight on these—
A farm upon a small hill,
A church upon its knees.

And if he takes the Roman way
Thought will make him bold,
The birds that circle through the day
His ancient spirit hold,
While he himself remains at one
With cloud and wood and wold.

J. H. VINDEN.

THE BIG-GAME CONFERENCE

THE International Conference on the Preservation of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, which has been called by the British Government, was officially opened on Tuesday and is now in full swing. As we have said before, the problems to be solved are by no means simple, but there is no escaping their gravity. Already many species of animals which were once common are now rare, and some that were rare are now extinct or practically extinct. The antelope slaughter in Rhodesia with its very dubious effect on the tsetse fly is only an example of massacre on the grand scale. In the Belgian Congo sixty thousand elephants are slaughtered annually, with Government permission, as food for the natives. In Swaziland only this summer the blue wildebeest was found to have increased to such an extent that the local Government gave permission to put out poisoned water troughs for them—an intolerably barbarous expedient. In the British Colonies the Game Wardens' Departments, as is well known, do all that they can to combat poaching, both by whites and by natives; but their numbers are, naturally, small. Incidentally, Professor Julian Huxley makes an interesting suggestion in the letter (commenting on Mr. Sayers's recent article on "The Serengeti Game Reserve") which we publish in our Correspondence columns. His suggestion is that the Tanganyika Territory itself should undertake the construction of rest-camps which would make the Game Reserve accessible to the man of moderate means. This, he thinks, would be a great financial success. All that is required is that the thrill of "seeing and studying and photographing . . . game should be properly exploited." Such schemes, he says, are certain money-makers and, if properly administered, are the best possible safeguards against the extermination of big game.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

TWO factors—neither of them susceptible of alteration, but both undoubtedly contributing much to the number of fatalities—have not been considered in the discussion arising out of the alarming increase in road deaths during the last three months. One is the enormous number of motor vehicles in relation to the area of this country—far higher than anywhere else in the world. The other, principally affecting London and other towns, is the irregular and illogical planning of all streets in this

country. We are paying dearly for the "go as you please" attitude to town planning in the past. In seeking a practical remedy for the scourge, little can be done by fastening the blame on any type or class. In the vast majority of fatal cases the accident is due to a momentary lapse of attention on somebody's part, such as all of us are liable to, whether walking or driving. The ill-planned nature of our towns, and their narrow streets overcrowded with vehicles, render these almost unavoidable lapses increasingly fatal. The rise in fatalities this summer is undoubtedly due to the fine weather, increasing as it did the number of road-miles driven by motorists and the number of pedestrians on the roads. The proposal of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, a former Minister of Transport, for the re-imposition of a reasonable speed limit of, say, 25 m.p.h., in all towns and villages would probably reduce the casualty list, but would also restore all the unsatisfactory features of that out-moded system. The best witnesses of the bad driving which leads to accidents are motorists themselves, and a simple scheme by which they could report offenders would be yet more efficacious.

OXFORD'S NEW CHANCELLOR

THE chancellorship of a university is usually regarded as the highest of all academic honours, and it is therefore very desirable that the appointment should not be made a matter of party politics. The nomination of Lord Irwin as candidate for the vacant chancellorship at Oxford is bound to command almost unanimous approval, for, like the late Chancellor, Lord Grey, he is first and foremost a great Englishman. Although the actual election does not take place until November 25th, it may be taken for granted that there will be no rival candidates, since it is now the practice to obtain a nomination which is acceptable to the whole University. When all shades of opinion have to be taken into account, it would have been difficult to have found another son of Oxford so distinguished or so generally loved and respected. Not long ago, when the headmastership of a certain great Public School was vacant and Lord Irwin's was one of the names which were canvassed by those who are able confidently to decide these things beforehand, he is reported to have said that he would rather shoulder a second term of office in India. Happily, the duties of a Chancellor are not quite so onerous, perhaps his greatest burden being the weight of his robes.

AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS AT GOLF

THERE is nothing so good for the amateur player, whatever his game, as practice against a professional. It keeps him constantly on the stretch, and often pulls a little unsuspected something out of him. Therefore, the Addington foursomes, which have been played this week between pairs consisting of one professional and one amateur apiece, make not only for friendliness, but for the improvement of the amateurs' golf. The same may be said of the match between the Oxford side and a very strong professional team at Southfield. The undergraduates received a start of three holes up in each match, and if they did not win they made a highly meritorious half of it, both the singles and the foursomes ending all even. Nothing was better than the performance of Brown and Knox, who were last year's Oxford reserves. They beat their two opponents in the singles by 4 and 2 and 7 and 5 respectively, and then won their foursome by 7 and 5. The Oxford side were, it is true, entrenched in their own fastness, but it may be doubted whether this was of much advantage, for Southfield is possessed of a number of long holes at which the additional power of the professional is enormously valuable. "The way to beat a professional," said Mr. Gilbert Mitchell Innes, "is never to let him get a hole up." It is difficult advice to follow, but it is good to try.

A SURFEIT OF SWINE

EARLY in its career the Pigs Marketing Board has had to face an awkward situation, created by the number of pigs offered under the first contract scheme turning out to be almost double what was expected. This will be hard on the Danes, who have no course but to further reduce their imports drastically cut down last May, and might have been still more disastrous to the bacon curers, who find themselves saddled with twice the

quantity they bargained for at the same price per pig. The alternative, of giving a lower price than that contracted for, would have created grave disappointment among producers and jeopardised the whole cause of controlled marketing. The decision to ensure curers against loss from a sum set aside by the Government, that is to be made good from a levy on pig producers in subsequent contracts, is an ingenious if not very agreeable solution. However, it would have been a great misfortune if the scheme had died of a surfeit at the outset, and the situation cannot occur again. There was bound to be some uncertainty in the first year of the scheme.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

FOR many years past the governors of Westminster Hospital have been making every possible effort to obtain the site adjoining the present building in the Broad Sanctuary for extensions which have long been needed. This has definitely been found impossible; but the governors have now secured an optional contract on a neighbouring site overlooking St. John's Gardens, within a stone's throw, indeed, of the present Hospital. The site and the new Hospital and Medical Schools will cost something like £700,000, of which £350,000 in new money will eventually have to be obtained. For the present, however, the governors are concentrating on the collection of £100,000 before the end of March next year in order to fulfil the contract for the new site, which is 60,000 square feet in area as compared with 23,000 square feet, the area of the old. The new building is to be designed in two separate blocks, a suitable proportion of the beds in the eastern block being set aside for the accommodation of professional and middle-class patients. The scheme of reconstruction has been submitted by the governors to the Prince of Wales, who is their President, and who fully approves of the new plan.

THE HOLIDAY MAKERS

Not mountains, nor ravines, and not the green
Of olives, or the colours of a bird
In the Pacific sunlight, have we seen,
And never unfamiliar speech have heard
Save the sea's one reiterated word.

The peopled beach, the singers on the pier,
The monk-shaped rock all visitors must see:
These pictures grow so rapidly less clear
That by the Winter all of them will be
Blurs on the canvases of memory.

And yet for ever, as upon the day
We found it, we shall see the cottage stand,
Empty and black, on stones that slope away
To cursing water beating on the strand,
With meanings it were death to understand.

MOLLY PRYKE.

LONDON'S TREES AND THEIR ENEMIES

WHILE we pride ourselves on being a nation of animal lovers, can we claim to be equally solicitous over the care and protection of trees? In the last few years, it is true, one or two societies like "The Men of the Trees" have come into being. But few will be prepared to refute the accusation made the other day by Mr. Le Sueur, that the average Englishman knows little or nothing about trees and seldom makes an effort to preserve or care for them. Mr. Le Sueur recently wrote a valuable article in this paper on the proper methods of tree surgery. For the past ten years he has been tree doctor to the City Corporation. The square mile of the City contains no fewer than 700 forest trees, including such giants as the plane trees of the Inns of Court. But the tallest plane in the City, appropriately enough, stands close beside St. Paul's. It is 110ft. high. While planes are remarkably hardy and have adapted themselves better than any other tree to London conditions, they need looking after none the less. They suffer from "sun scorch," from damage caused by vehicles, and from the activities of the vaporizer moth, which lays its eggs in the bark. But the worst enemy the tree surgeon has to contend with in London is the kind of person who only thinks of a tree as a convenient piece of wood on which to carve his initials.

NEWMARKET'S RACING SEASON ENDED

THE LEADING SIRE AND HIS CAMBRIDGESHIRE WINNER

A WONDERFUL sire is Gainsborough. Again last week at the concluding meeting at Newmarket his stock were doing the big things on the racecourse. It is assured now that he will again be the champion sire of the year. Hyperion, the brilliant Derby and St. Leger winner, has brought him much glory. Last week his three year old son, Raymond, won the Cambridgeshire. Another three year old by him, the grey gelding The Blue Boy, won the Free Handicap under top weight.

Splendid, too, in his most consistent successes is the contemporary sire, Blandford. Last week his two year old daughter Mrs. Ruston won the Dewhurst Stakes of seven furlongs. Another two year old daughter, Campanula, won the Moulton Stakes of five furlongs. Winners of such important events for two year olds often win distinction in the classic races when the time comes. Blandford, too, is the sire of the very nice colt Windsor Lad, who won the Criterion Stakes of six furlongs for the Maharajah of Rajpipla.

Gainsborough, as I have often reminded readers, was himself a classic winner, though his "day" was the last year of the War. That is why many have never set eyes on him. I certainly did not do so until he had been some years at the stud. As he was foaled in 1915, he is now rising nineteen years old. I have not, therefore, used the wrong word in describing him as wonderful that at his age he should be so pre-eminent.

Now if most people had given a thought to it I doubt if they would have favoured Gainsborough as likely to be the sire of the Cambridgeshire winner. It is another way of saying that no horse sired by him was much fancied to win this important



GAINSBOROUGH, WHO IS SIRE OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE WINNER, AND WILL BE CHAMPION SIRE AGAIN THIS YEAR

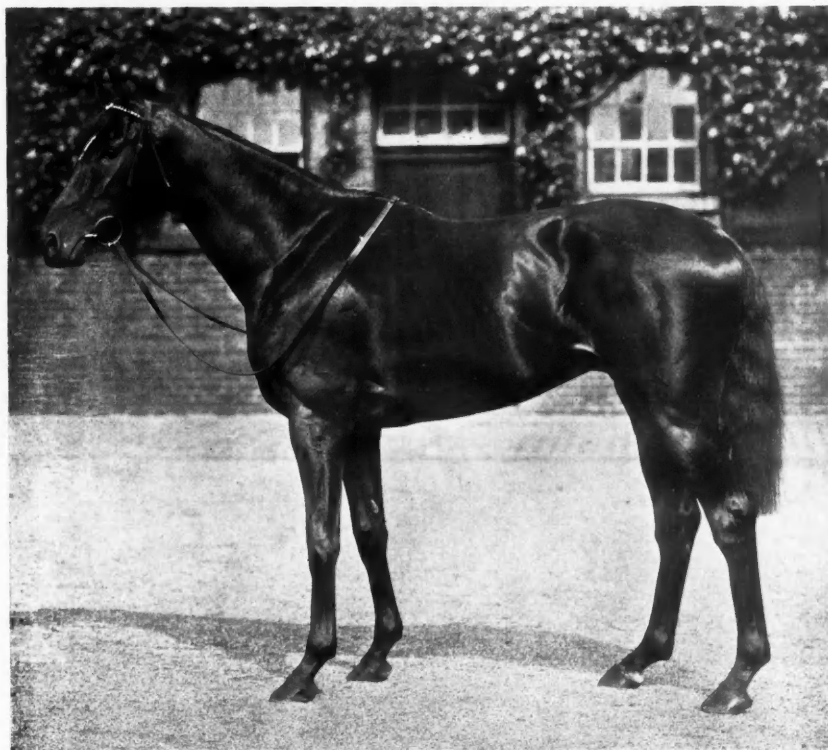
handicap of nine furlongs. Certainly there was nothing to suggest that Sir Abe Bailey's Raymond was thought to have an outstanding chance. The colt had been sharply disappointing on several occasions; he had only won one race in his time, and yet had more weight to carry than any other runner of three years of age.

Solario, as the sire of Dastur, notwithstanding his very big weight of 9st. 7lb., and of Andrea, would have been mentioned.

Most certainly would Pharos have been picked on, for the reason that he is the sire of His Majesty's Limelight, who was vastly esteemed. Then there was a sire not so fashionable in Apple Sammy, who came into prominence through his daughter Cotoneaster. And in the case of the heavily backed Ole King Sole, there was for sire a Stewards' Cup winner in King Sol. Keen students of breeding, in the light of the result (the moment when wisdom comes so easily), will say that they are not surprised a horse by King Sol did not win, but that they are surprised a son of Gainsborough was not favourite.

Now if Raymond had been out of the way, then the winner would have been a good handicapper in Denbigh, a son of Winalot, and second would have been a three year old named Stalky, by Sonning. Limelight, who finished fourth, would have been promoted into third place, a position, by the way, that would have vastly mollified many who backed the King's horse each way. Winalot as a sire has been a success. His progeny brought him into prominence last week. Sonning I seem to remember as a sprinter who came of sprinting stock on his own sire's side.

I have not much more to say about Raymond's victory except that it was very smoothly gained, and in that sense fully deserved. There was no suggestion of a fluke about it, and I heard of no specially bad luck befalling any others of the big field except that Disarmament, the winner of two years ago, was kicked at the post. It was, of course, said that Denbigh, who was beaten two



F. Griggs

SIR ABE BAILEY'S RAYMOND, BY GAINSBOROUGH—NIPISQUIT
Winner of the Cambridgeshire

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lengths, would have won had he been drawn on the stands' side. No doubt it would have made some difference—he was drawn twenty as against the winner's nine—but not a vital difference. Raymond, it must be remembered, won comfortably by two lengths, nicely ridden throughout by the South African jockey G. Nicoll.

We learned when depositions were taken from the jockeys after the race that Limelight would not take hold of his bit in the first half, with the result that he dropped back and was only racing in earnest when too late; that Cotoneaster never held out a hope of maintaining her consistency shown throughout the year; that Andrea ran a listless race, and, it is said, was found to have a temperature that same evening; while such as Totaig and Ole King Sole signally failed to stay.

I am always delighted when Sir Abe Bailey wins a race, large or small—large for preference—though he does not do so often enough. Yet he goes on trying, buying generously year after year on the lines of one who understands the importance of high-class breeding. That, indeed, is why he got Raymond, who was purchased on his behalf as an unknown two year old (unknown, that is, in a public sense) by Mr. Somerville Tattersall for 4,500 guineas. The occasion was when the horses in training, the property of the late Sir John Rutherford, were sold at auction.

Actually Raymond was bred by Lord Beaverbrook, for he had the mare Nipisiquit, who was by Buchan from Herself—the dam, by the way, of this year's Oaks winner, Chatelaine. Lord Beaverbrook decided to get out of breeding and racing after a comparatively short time in them. Raymond was only a foal when he came into the sale-ring, and it was as such that Sir John Rutherford bought him for 1,200 guineas. That is a pretty big price for a foal.

In July of this year Raymond, as a maiden three year old, won the Princess of Wales's Stakes, for which both Firdaussi and Foxhunter, two redoubtable four year olds, lost many lengths at the start. He was sixth for the St. Leger, for which he was much fancied and considerably backed by his owner, and, giving 4lb., he never looked like beating Young Lover for the Newmarket St. Leger. But that distance was a mile and three-quarters, the same as that of the St. Leger. The Cambridgeshire stops at a mile and a furlong, and I expect there is the explanation, even though Gainsborough in his time has gained a reputation for siring stout-hearted stayers.

There were fillies among the two year olds that most impressed me during the last four days of the Newmarket season. I have mentioned Campanula and Mrs. Rustom. There was also Mr.

Edward Esmond's Her Eminence, who, under the big weight of 9st. 6lb., won a seven furlong nursery handicap when the conditions, because of heavy rain, were very difficult on the last day. She is by Spion Kop from Anne Lovely. It is certain that Mrs. Rustom and Campanula, like Light Brocade, will figure very high in Mr. Arthur Fawcett's Free Handicap of the season's two year olds when it comes to be published at the end of the season.

It was the case a year ago. Two year old fillies—as, for example, Myrobella, Brown Betty, and Betty—were exalted. The point is that they seldom train on to make stayers good enough to win the Oaks when the time comes. Mrs. Rustom was the Aga Khan's winner of the Gimcrack Stakes. That was over six furlongs; she won now over seven furlongs, which suggests stamina, and her latest success was gained with striking smoothness from Sir Abe Bailey's Tiberius, who, one would think, should most certainly have won the Prince of Wales's Nursery of a mile at Doncaster. If I am wrong, then the Dewhurst Stakes form of Mrs. Rustom is at once discounted. I prefer to think otherwise for the moment.

I have mentioned that she is by Blandford. Her dam, Cos, was herself anything but a stayer when in training. She, however, bred Rustom Pasha and Costaki Pasha. The latter was not a stayer. I should not like to guarantee that the present two year old will be a stayer next year, but she has certainly shaped like one in this her first season.

Campanula, also by Blandford, is from the mare Vesper Bell, who, foaled in 1921, is by Pommern (who sired many stayers) from St. Catrine, by St. Frusquin. That is breeding to be approved. Campanula, who was bred by her owner, Sir George Bullough, and is trained by Jack Jarvis at Newmarket, is quite charming as an individual and gives every impression of training on.

A year ago Lord Woolavington's Brulette walked over for the Jockey Club Cup of two miles and a quarter. This time there were three runners with classic form of the season well represented in Chatelaine, winner of the Oaks; and Statesman, third for the Derby. As it happened, neither could win. They were both beaten after a strong run race by the mare Nitsichin, now five years old. She must, indeed, be a hardy creature, looking back on the pretty hard season she has had, for only a fortnight before she was vainly endeavouring to win the Cesarewitch under 9st. 7lb. She has not earned retirement to the stud yet, evidently, for it is announced that she is to be kept in training for another year. Hard-worked mares seldom do much good at the stud.

PHILIPPOS.

WINCHELSEA CHURCH

THE COMPLETION OF A GREAT GIFT

AN account has been given in a previous article in COUNTRY LIFE (May 9th, 1931) of six of the memorial windows by Dr. Douglas Strachan, which Lord Blanesburgh has presented to the beautiful church of St. Thomas, Winchelsea. During the past year three new windows, completing the series, have also been given by the same generous donor, and a fortnight ago they were dedicated, along with a new altar and retaile in the north aisle, by the Archbishop of Canterbury at a simple but very moving service. The occasion was a notable one, marking as it did the conclusion of a great labour of love devoted to the enrichment of a noble building. The new windows are a memorial to men of the three Services who gave their lives in the War, and their subjects are the three elements: "Earth," "Air," and "Sea." They were unveiled respectively by Field-Marshal Lord Milne, Air Marshal Lord Trenchard, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden.

With the completion of this splendid gift the church has regained

the rich and glowing colour it must once have possessed, and it is particularly fortunate that the unity of effect which belongs to the building as a whole is maintained in the windows, which are designed to form a single, comprehensive scheme. Winchelsea Church is that rare thing, a mediæval building all of one period; a building, moreover, erected at the moment when Gothic was coming to full flower. The beauty of line and proportion was not yet obscured by excessive ornamentation, although in the magnificent fourteenth-century tombs of the Alards the "decorated" richness of the later period is already apparent. But, as it stands to-day, the church is

but a fragment of a far greater building, which, if ever completed, must have been without a rival among the parish churches of south-east England.

In the strange vicissitudes which Winchelsea has experienced during its long history the sea has played an all-important part. When the waves flowed over Old Winchelsea in the days of Edward I and the new town arose high and dry on its hill, it must have



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WINCHELSEA CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST

"C.L."

seemed to the inhabitants and their sovereign that they had at last outwitted that capricious element. On a July day in 1288 the townsmen assembled on the hill of Iham, then a headland washed by the sea, to receive from the King's representative, Bishop John de Kirkeby, the land on which New Winchelsea now stands. But they underestimated the craftiness of old Neptune. Slowly and unobtrusively he withdrew his waters from the base of the town's new walls, silting up its harbour in the process and leaving behind a wide and useless expanse of mud and sand. Nor was the short-lived prosperity of Winchelsea unchequered. Five times in a hundred and twenty years the town was assaulted and burned by the French. By the end of the fifteenth century, what with the havoc wrought by raids and the sea's treacherous retirement, the trade of the port had departed and the place shrunk to a shadow of its former self.

Evelyn, who visited Winchelsea in 1652, gives a vivid picture of the town in its decay :

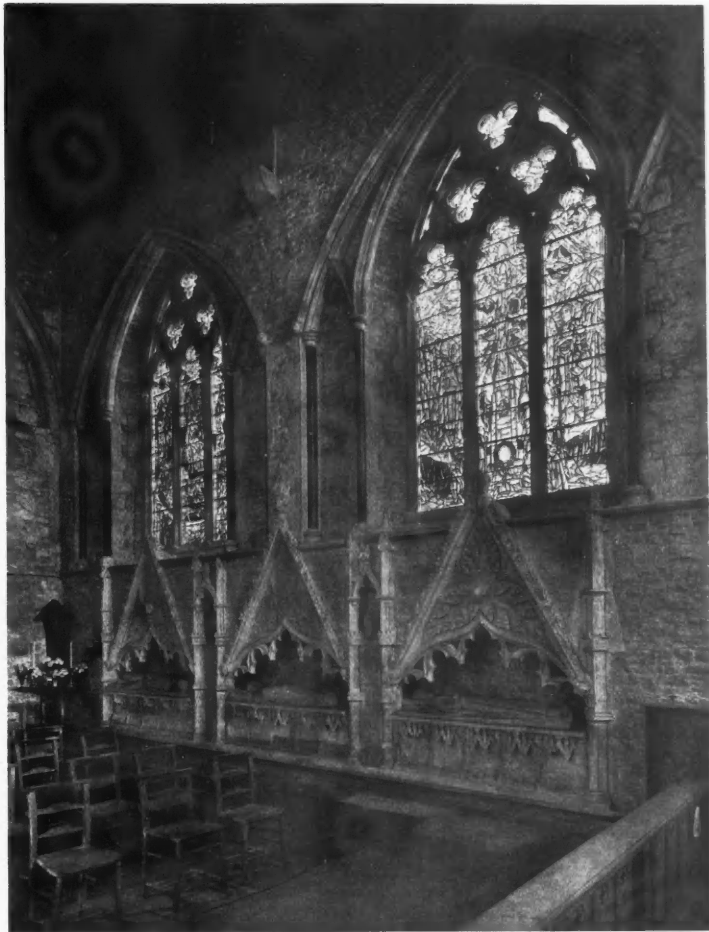
There are to be seen vast caves and vaults, walls and towers, ruins of monasteries, and a sumptuous church. . . . This place, being now all in rubbish and a few despicable hovels and cottages only standing, has yet a Mayor.

To-day, however, Winchelsea again enjoys a quiet prosperity. "It has yet a mayor." And during the last half-century there have come to live within its gates many who have been attracted by the very beauty of its ruins and the silence of its streets. In the end, the sea's retirement has proved almost a blessing, for, while Newest Winchelsea, with its shacks and bungalows, has settled precariously on the shore line over a mile away, modernity has passed by the old town on the hill—old, that is to say, in everything but its name.

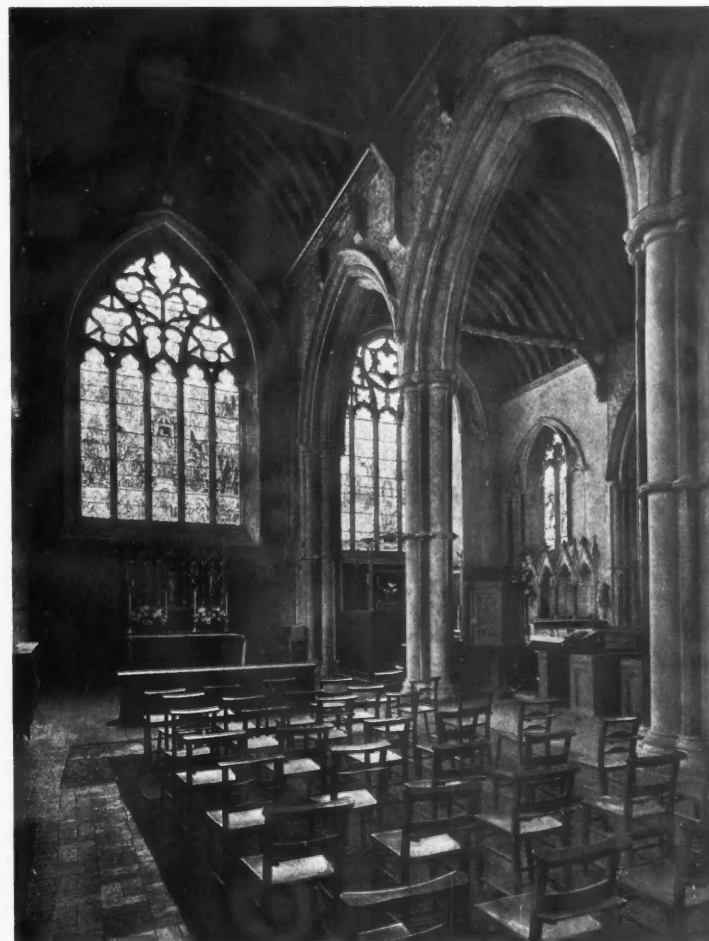
All these phases of the town's history have left their mark on the church, which stands on the crown of the hill within the two and a half acres of ground said to have been chosen for it by Edward I himself. The spaciousness of the site was in keeping with the dignified lay-out of the whole place, which affords perhaps the earliest example we possess of a systematic town plan. It cannot have been long after that memorable day, when the townsmen gathered to stake out their plots of land that a start was made with the building of the church. But whether it was ever completed or, as some think, the nave was destroyed in the course of the devastations of the town by the French, is a question which has never been finally settled. To-day there exist only the chancel and its broad aisles of three bays, along with the ruins of the transepts. Portions of the foundations of the nave were dug up in 1790. On the whole, it seems more reasonable to suppose that the whole church was actually built and completed in the fourteenth century, since it is represented in its entirety on the earliest seal of Winchelsea's mayor and corporation. If this was the case, the nave was never re-built after the last occasion of its burning, and what remained of the walls was, perhaps, later on demolished, their removal hastening the collapse of the central tower.

The reigns of Edward I and Edward II saw a great activity in church building among the towns and villages of Romney Marsh. At this time building or re-building was going on in the neighbourhood at Lydd, Brookland, New Romney, Icklesham, Ivychurch, Newchurch, and Rye. But Winchelsea was planned on a grander scale than any of them, with wide transepts and lofty aisles both to chancel and nave. The clustered pillars with their shafts of Sussex marble, and the beautifully moulded arches have an affinity with Henry III's work at Westminster Abbey. Their grace of proportion and beauty of detail proclaim the building to be the creation of highly skilled masons, perhaps the very men employed on the King's works. The same finished artistry is to be seen in the wall arcades which frame the windows. Here, too, Sussex marble is used for the slender shafts, and it appears again in the richly canopied sedilia both in the sanctuary and the Alard aisle.

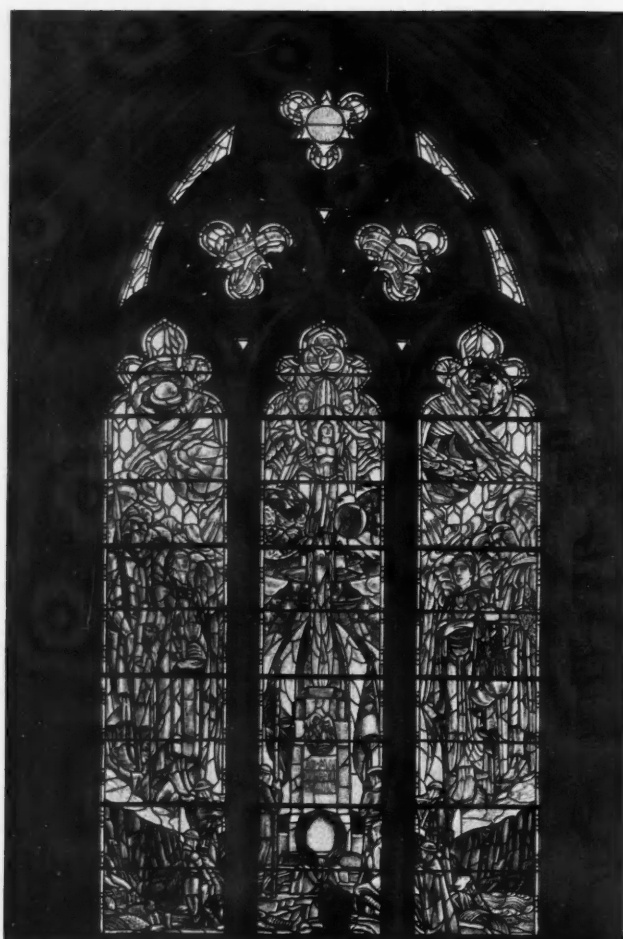
The Alards were among the richest and most influential of Winchelsea families in the prosperous days of the port, and the south aisle of the chancel, in which stood the altar of St. Nicholas, was their chantry chapel. Of the two splendid canopied wall tombs the earlier commemorates Gervase Alard, Admiral of the Western Fleet under Edward I. His effigy shows him in full armour and was once richly painted. Supporting the gabled canopy are the sculptured heads of King Edward and Queen Eleanor. The adjoining tomb to the west, though obviously copied from its neighbour, is probably rather later in date and is thought to be the tomb of Stephen Alard, Admiral of the Western Fleet and Warden of the Cinque Ports from 1307 to 1327. A third member of the family, "Reynaud Alard," is commemorated



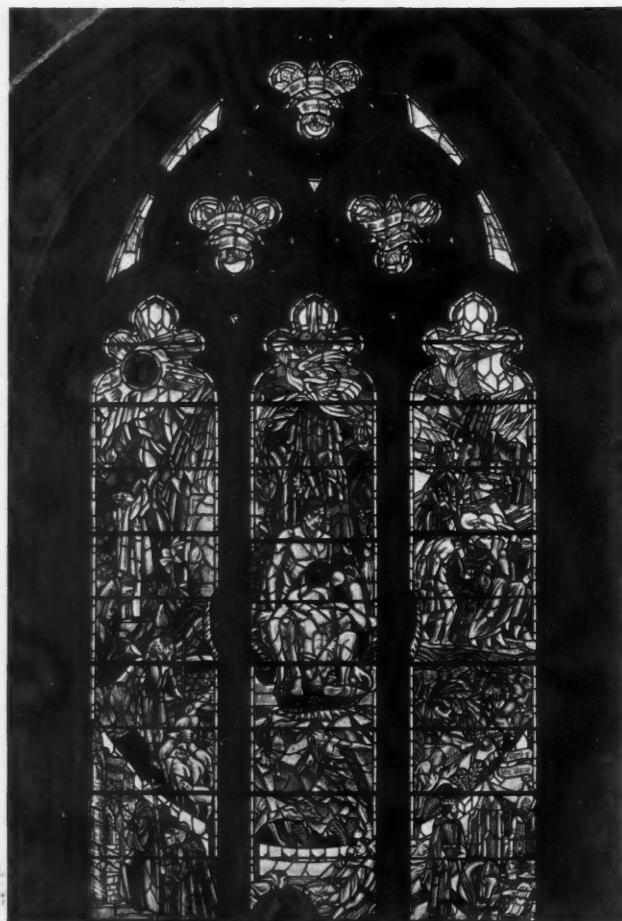
TWO OF THE THREE NEW WINDOWS BY DR. STRACHAN
Below are three tombs with effigies probably brought from Old Winchelsea



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THE NORTH AISLE, SHOWING THE NEW ALTAR AND
RETABLE, DESIGNED BY MR. GOODHART-RENDEL



CENTRE WINDOW OF THE NORTH AISLE
"Air and Fire." Deep blues and greens above; in the foreground a cenotaph lit by flames



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WEST WINDOW OF THE NORTH AISLE
"Earth." Dark and mysterious browns and greens

by a slab with a Norman-French inscription. These tombs are balanced by three others in the north aisle, which was the Lady Chapel. All three are of similar design, with lofty crocketed gables by way of canopies, the spandrels of which are filled with carved foliage in the form of a great trefoil. Beneath these richly ornamented sepulchres lie three unknown effigies, which were probably transferred from the church of Old Winchelsea, now buried beneath Camber Sands.

The restoration of the church was begun in 1850, when the side windows of the chancel which had been bricked up were opened, and the sedilia revealed by the removal of the Mayor's high pew, which now stands against the west wall under the new organ. Much, too, was done in the way of repairs; but less fortunate was the removal of the Perpendicular east window of the chancel with its old stained glass, and the substitution of the present window with tracery intended to conform with that in the aisles. The old pieces of glass were actually sold to visitors as souvenirs, and to-day only a few fragments remain.

But now, thanks to Lord Blanesburgh, the interior is again rich with jewelled light and colour, as it must have been in the years of its glory. The nine great windows, all designed and executed by Dr. Strachan, possess a unity of thought and treatment that is so seldom possible of attainment. The first six of the series fill the three east windows of chancel and aisles and the three windows in the south wall. Of these one is a memorial to the crew of the Rye Harbour Lifeboat, who perished in the storm of November 17th, 1928. The other five, which have come to be known as the Younger Memorial, are gifts in memory of Lord Blanesburgh's brothers and nephews. The three most recent windows are in the north aisle and form a memorial "to the men of the Cinque Ports and the ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea" who lost their lives in the War.

To quote Dr. Strachan, "the most striking characteristic of Winchelsea Church is its radiance," and he has designed his windows so as to maintain that quality in an intenser form. In the general colour scheme blues and greens predominate, but there are contrasting passages of mauve, ruby and gold. All nine windows have an underlying unity of thought, which seeks to show life and sacrifice in their manifold forms and culminates in the great east window symbolising "Death and Resurrection." In the three latest windows, "Earth," "Air," and "Sea," there is a greater depth and intensity than in the earlier ones. This is partly to be explained by the fact that they are placed in a north wall, and therefore the proportion of white glass could be reduced. In each window the colour scheme has a symbolic relation to the theme depicted. The window representing "Earth," of which the central group shows the figures of Adam and Eve, the first parents, and Abel, the first human life to be sacrificed, is composed of dark and mysterious browns and greens. "Sea," which represents the ocean as the origin of all life, is a tumultuous composition of sea green water and purple monsters, controlled by celestial beings in shining gold. The central window, "Air and Fire," is in deep blues and greens; overhead are the six wheeling spheres, symbolising the days of creation, while in the foreground stands an altar of sacrifice lit by flames.

Dr. Strachan's style is an individual one, which departs alike from mediæval precedent and the contemporary school of glass painting of which Mr. Comper is, perhaps, the most distinguished representative. As one of Sir Robert Lorimer's band of craftsmen Dr. Strachan has done work in a number of Scottish buildings, notably the National War Memorial at Edinburgh and Dunblane Cathedral. His method is to subordinate his figures and detail to the total effect of his colour harmonies. The traditional borders and tabernacles are eliminated, and the colour pattern is emphasised rather than the line pattern of silhouette. This emphasis on tonal quality enables him to build up great arpeggios of colour and to achieve striking passages of iridescence, depth and contrast. If as a result the story is not always easy to read and the symbolism tends to become overcrowded and obscure, such a method is capable of producing effects of a range and intensity that only have an analogy in music. One is constantly feeling after musical parallels as one studies these windows at Winchelsea, each of which is a symphony, as well as a movement in a symphony still greater.

The new altar and retable, dedicated at the same time as the windows, have been designed by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel. They are of Hornton stone from a quarry near Banbury, decorated with silver leaf and a sparing use of colour. Below the retable is a slab of polished Purbeck marble, similar to the Sussex marble used in the church. The general effect is intentionally quiet and subdued, toning with the old stonework of the walls and pillars rather than striking a note of contrast. The crucifix and the four figures of St. George, St. Martin of Tours, St. Andrew and St. Alban, together with the stonework, have been executed by Mr. Esmond Burton. The four candlesticks on the altar, of silver decorated in Niello, have been designed by the architect and executed by Mr. Francis Cooper.

Among other recent gifts to the church are new hangings to the high altar and the altar of St. Nicholas, and a new organ and organ case placed at the west end of the church. The organ, yet another gift from Lord Blanesburgh, was built by J. W. Walker and Sons and the case designed by Sir Mervyn Macartney. The restoration and enrichment of the church has taken many years to fulfil, and represents an achievement of which the people of Winchelsea and their patron may well feel proud, as they look back across the long tale of neglect and ruin which their town suffered in the years of decay.

A. S. O.

A THATCHED ROOF

By BEVERLEY NICHOLS

VI.—WHOOOPS

With "Whoops" we bring this series of extracts from "A Thatched Roof" to an end. It would have been pleasant to include Mrs. M., Miss Wilkins, and the rest of Mr. Nichols' neighbours who appeared in "Down the Garden Path" in the series. But you can meet them in the book, published by Jonathan Cape on November 1st.

AND now it is time to pay an apology. Always, during these adventures, a black shadow has been at our side. Upstairs, downstairs, indoors and out, up every path, down every lane, sniffing into every cupboard, examining with the gravest interest every packing case that has been undone, getting the last ecstasy of smell out of every mysterious parcel . . . this shadow has followed us.

He has been with us every moment of the day, and I have not even introduced you to him. I am terribly sorry. Here . . . Whoops! Where is that dog? Ah—there he is. Rushing round the archway like a black tornado. Here—steady on! Will you get down? No, we are not going for a walk! Oh Lord—these trousers looked foul enough already, and now there's a new layer of mud on them. Will you stay still for a moment? There, that's better. Now, this is Whoops.

What sort of a dog is he? Now, is that a very tactful question? Can't you see he is a quite unique sort of dog, with a style of his own? You do see that, but you can't make out what he is? Really . . . you shouldn't ask such questions. Dogs always know when they are being discussed . . . and it embarrasses them. Being essentially manly and British—I always feel that England is the spiritual home of all good dogs—they don't like being discussed. Honestly, it isn't done, they say. And they slink off, with that terrible humility which dogs have, and sit under the table, and prop their chins on their paws, and look at you, more in sorrow than in anger, until you have remembered your manners again. You should always be much more careful about what you say in front of dogs than about what you say in front of people. Dogs understand the subtleties of language so much more acutely than men. You can't fool them with bright words when your throat is dry and your heart is aching.

But you still want to know what he is? All right. You had better hear the awful truth. Lean forward a bit. You didn't hear? Well . . . come closer. He is a mixture between a poodle and a chow.

All right. Laugh away. I don't care. Your own dog may be a terrier with sparks coming out of its back and legs like funnels, and a pedigree as long as the last baby's in the Forsyte Saga. Or it may be a borzoi so well bred that it has a brain like the remotest cousin of the most peculiar grand duke in the dustiest department of the Spanish nobility. Or it may be a frightful little thing from Germany that looks like a decayed ostrich feather, and swoons if it does not like the shade of the new footman's hair. You can keep your aristocratic dogs. Give me a mongrel.

What was that? A growl from under the table? Good Lord . . . I'd forgotten that Whoops was listening. We had better apologise quickly, because Whoops is really anything but a mongrel . . . at least, I mean, his parents are of the highest standing.

He was very frightened, very woolly, and very small on the day that I called at Grosvenor Square to fetch him. He followed the butler up the stairs, stood for a moment, trembling, caught sight of me and dashed away again. This happened several times. Each time that he saw me he flew like the wind, and took refuge under the kitchen table, where he stayed, wagging his tail feverishly, but not at all happily, lifting one paw as though to shield himself.

I had hoped that he would follow me. But no! He had to be dragged towards me, sliding over the marble pavement as though he were being led to the slaughter. I bent down and stroked him. He was trembling violently. Then I put him on the lead . . .

"Dog . . ." I said softly, for he had no name . . . "dog . . . please come along . . . we are going to the country . . . d'you hear? . . . to the country . . . grass and trees and hedges with rabbits in them . . ."

But Whoops only looked round with an imploring expression at his friend, the butler, asking him when this misery would end.

At last I got him outside. We had about half a mile to walk to Berkeley Street, where the car was parked. It was so muddy a day that I could not carry him. He had to be half pushed and half pulled. The pushing was easier than the pulling, because when he was pulled at all hard he spread out his four legs and slid, making terrible choking noises.

Look upon that picture . . . and on this.

It is six months later and I am coming up for the week-end.

The car swerves through the country gate, into the wooden garage, and stops, in semi-darkness. I turn the engine off. For a moment there is silence. And then there is a scurry over the gravel, and two shaggy paws pounce on the window ledge. They are immediately followed by a rough black face, from which

shine great brown eyes, illuminated by an expression of rapture more fit to be lavished on angels than on men.

What has caused this amazing change? God knows. I had been no kinder to him than any other master would have been. I had just taken him round, and introduced him to the country, and told him not to be so silly and frightened . . . told him that the fat thrushes hopping about after worms would not hurt him, but that he should beware of the bees, whom he used to sniff so tenderly. I had taught him to come when he was called, and to stay at my heels when we were on the road and the village Ford was approaching. Not much to do for a dog, but then, you see, I loved him, in spite of his early coldness, and perhaps a little of my love found an answering note in his queer heart.

Let us get back to the garage, where we left Whoops giving us a rapturous welcome. During all this procedure, adorable whining noises are being produced, which rise to a crescendo as we alight. But only for a moment. For hardly has the first official formality been accomplished (by which I refer to the hurried planting of two exceptionally muddy paws on to the knees of my trousers) than he is off again, searching feverishly for a stone, or a stick, just outside the garage.

Now the object of this sudden search is not that I should play a game with him. Far from it. It has precisely the opposite function. It is a lure. A bait. The idea, you see, is that I should see this exquisite stone, and be so tempted by it that I should instantly try to possess it, and pursue Whoops out into the fields and the woods until I am far, far away from the hated car.

"He is not properly here, yet," reasons Whoops. "He has only just got out of that black shiny growling thing. He may get into it again. At all costs I must prevent that!" And so, when he has found the stone, he flaunts it before me, darting almost within reach and then pausing a few yards away. He tosses the stone in the air, catching it between his dazzling teeth, registering ecstasy. His eyes fix mine, his tail almost wags off, and all the time he is saying "This is the most beautiful stone. You could not find a stone like this in the whole garden. It is a very precious stone indeed. I might let you have it, for a moment." He comes a little nearer. The tail stops for one agonised moment, for I have turned to get a parcel from the car. But I shut the door again, and the tail starts anew. The stone is tossed in the air once more. I dart at it suddenly. Instantly Whoops is off, through the wood, a streak of animal happiness. I run after him, a streak of animal happiness too. And then I stop, breathless, and find I have run a hundred yards, and am in the middle of the field, with the blue sky above me, and buttercups at my feet. And I laugh out loud. For the week-end has begun.

Whoops was not always called Whoops. His first name was OGPU.

OGPU, as it seems hardly necessary to say, is the name of the Bolshevik secret police. It always struck me as a rather comic institution, until a recent trial proved it to be a sinister one.

At first the name fitted Whoops perfectly. He looked like a Bolshevik, for one thing. His chief claim, however, to OGPU membership was his inveterate habit of spying. You could not go into the garden for a single minute without seeing a black head peering from behind a bush, trying to find out if you were going a walk. If you went up to your room to fetch a book, the black head peered through the door. If you even rose from your desk, opened the window, and sniffed the morning air the black head appeared from somewhere or other—even if you thought Whoops to be miles away.

Now this is really rather trying. It has such a constricting effect upon one's activities. For if, every time you look out of the window, or make a sudden move, you are immediately thought, by the spy, to be going for a walk, you become self-conscious about it. You try to act . . . you walk with a heavy step . . . you put a "non-walk" expression on your face . . . because it is so dreadful to have to disappoint Whoops. You wish he would not always leap to conclusions, like this.

But he always does leap to conclusions, on certain occasions. For example, when one is putting on one's boots.

Now there are occasions in life when a man may put on his boots without intending to go for a walk. He may have been working in his study, and put down his pen, in order to take a turn in the garden for ten minutes to refresh himself. But the paths are wet, and he is wearing slippers, so that he goes to the lobby to fetch his boots.

However, what is a man to do if he has a dog like Whoops, who, by some apparently ineradicable misconception, associates the putting on of boots as a definite declaration in favour of a walk? It is really an extremely exhausting problem. For this

is what happens . . . (it happened only ten minutes ago, for the thousandth time)

I lay down my pen. I decide to go and see if the tobacco plant seeds have come up. I go to the lobby, fetch my shoes and sit down on the sofa to put them on. But before I have laced up the first shoe, Whoops has discovered that I have left my desk, and is stretching himself before me.

"I observe," he says, "that you are putting on your shoes. You are therefore about to take a walk. And it is about time, too."

To illustrate this remark he stretches, first with the front feet, then with the back.

"I shall be extremely pleased," he continues, "to have an opportunity of leaving the exceedingly dreary quarters where I have been lying all the morning. There is very little of interest to be observed from under the dining-room table." More stretching, and a loud and alarming sneeze. "Still," he resumes, "we need not go into that. I see that you have at last got some

sense into your head. You are putting on your shoes. You are therefore going for a walk. That is all that matters." Another sneeze, and a violent shake, which begins at the head and ends at the tail, or rather, at the whole hind-quarters, which vibrate violently long after the top part has finished shaking.

Now all this sounds as if it took a long time. Actually, it takes less than a minute. And it is a very trying minute for me. Because I have now to tell him that we are not going for a walk at all. "No, Whoops. No. Not a walk. Not till after lunch." And I pull down the corners of my mouth, and shake my head, and my voice vibrates with gloom.

The result is instantaneous, and desolating. The tail stops wagging and falls to half-mast. A hurt looks comes into his eyes. I pat him, feeling like a criminal, but only manage to effect a slight twitch of that dreary tail, which, a moment ago, was so vibrant and so arched. And as I go out into the garden, I turn and see him standing in the doorway, very still, watching, and half the pleasure of the garden is spoilt.



"WHERE HE BOWED, THERE HE FELL DOWN DEAD"

RED DEER STALKING IN WESTLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Deer stalking in the part of New Zealand to which the writer of this article went is an arduous and often dangerous proceeding, the sportsman having to contend with terrific storms, swollen rivers and rocky mountain crags; but as our illustrations show, the reward for the adventurous is correspondingly great



THE BEST ROYAL EVER TAKEN OUT OF WESTLAND

I HAD always wished to stalk in New Zealand and see for myself the conditions of the country and what sport the stalking might afford. So on November 17th, 1932, I embarked on the R.M.S. *Rangitara* and landed at Auckland on December 21st, 1932. From there I went south to Bulls, where I met Major Robert Wilson, the experienced New Zealand stalker, who very kindly offered to accompany me during part of my expedition into Westland after the Scotch red deer.

He suggested that I should go up the Macfarlane River and be on my stalking ground before the roaring started, which is usually about March 20th, and fixed up all details such as stores, pack-horses, etc., and very kindly lent me all his camping gear. He further arranged with Jim and Ronnie Muir of Hawea Flats to come with me as guides, and I could not have found two better fellows. It is vitally important to have the best possible guides to take you into Westland. The life is hard, the country big, and, unless care is taken, extremely dangerous. The mountains are huge, rocky, and steep; storms encountered are terrific, with rivers and creeks rising and becoming unfordable after a few hours' rain.

We established a base camp at the junction of the Landsborough and Clarke Rivers below Birch Knob, which was the limit the pack-horses could reach. On March 11th we started our trip to the head of the Macfarlane on one of those lovely sunny days which Westland suddenly produces, and at 11 a.m., with our packs on our backs, we started the climb up through the bush. My pack, 40lb., was considerably less than the others, but before I got to Birch Knob it seemed terribly heavy. That evening we went to look for a stag on the tops, and, after climbing for an hour through snow-grass and over some very rough,

rocky places, we spotted a royal with some hinds lying in a gully. This stag presented an easy stalk from above, and I rolled him over at 80yds. The great thing in Westland stalking is to get above your stags; they are usually looking downhill, and the report of the rifle does not disturb the country below, as the deer are so used to the sharp reports of ice cracking above them, and also the noise of falling rocks.

On March 15th we had a hard day's trek to the Macfarlane, climbing to 5,500ft. and skirting the mountain before we could find a way down to the river. Two days later we moved up a few miles to a site overlooking a flat where we expected the travelling stags to cross, and here I shot two hinds for meat. On our way up the river I got some photographs of blue mountain ducks (*Hymenolæmus malagorhynchus*), inquisitive birds that swim to within a few feet of one and quack their disapproval of a stranger.

That evening R. and I went up the river to have a look round; we had scarcely gone a mile when a large stag came out of the bush and crossed the river flat about 200yds. away, making up stream; but before I could shoot he entered the bush, though not before we saw that he was a magnificent royal. We raced across the river into the bush, found his slot marks, but eventually lost them on a flat. However, we kept on up-stream. At last

it appeared that we had lost him, and our chances of seeing him again appeared very faint, but before abandoning the hunt we decided to go as far as the next bend in the river. Just as we arrived there we heard a low roar, and saw him, about a quarter of a mile ahead, moving at a walk, and evidently unaware of us; we raced on for half a mile, sometimes in the river and sometimes in the bush over very rough going, and again heard a roar below us. "Can you see him?" whispered R., and I could just make



ON THE MACFARLANE RIVER



SAFELY ACROSS THE LANDSBOROUGH RIVER; THE BUGBEAR OF THE PACKMAN

out his shoulder as he moved slowly through some bushes about 30yds. below us. I was very blown, and hit him low the first shot; however, my second bullet entered his heart, and there lay a big stag carrying a lovely head. When we got him back to camp, we found it measured 44ins. by 42ins. by 5½ins., with great long wild Scotch tops. The next few days were either spent stalking on the tops or confined to camp by bad weather.

March 28th was our red letter day. We left camp early, the sun shining, and with every prospect of a glorious day on the tops. We had the usual arduous climb up through the bush, but shortly after getting into the open we spied a good twelve-pointer lying on the face of the hill. Something disturbed this stag, possibly he saw the sun glinting on the barrel of my rifle below him, and he got up and went right up and over the Thomas Saddle. Soon after we spotted a fifteen-pointer and, after a three hours' stalk and getting above him, I shot him at 50yds. range. It was then three o'clock, so we decided to boil the billy and have some tea. While I was lighting the fire J. went to get some water and on returning told me that there was a nice royal holding hinds below us. After our tea we stalked and got this stag. We then continued down towards the bush, carrying our heads, and spied a stag lying down in some scrub about 500yds. below us, holding about ten hinds. Through the glass we could see that he was another royal and carried a magnificent head, every now and then raising his head and giving a defiant roar to rivals below him. The country offered a fairly easy approach to a knoll about 80yds. above him. Although we should have to cover the first part of it in view, the wind was right, blowing from him to us. We soon crossed the open space, apparently without disturbing either the stag or his hinds, and arrived behind the knoll. When we looked over we saw he was still gazing downhill, and neither he nor his hinds were aware of

us. Although he was lying down, his shoulder was fully exposed, and I realised I could not have a better chance at him, and when I fired he rose, staggered, and fell over dead. J. and I raced down to him, and as soon as we saw exactly what he was J. seized my hand and said, "He's the best royal I have ever seen and the best head that will be taken out of the forest this season." When we got him back to camp we measured him and found that he was 47ins. by 37½ins. by 5½ins.—a really beautiful, symmetrical head with long wild Scotch tops and great even lower points. I got into my sleeping bag that night a tired but happy man, having achieved what I went to New Zealand to do. I later got two more good heads and experienced many days of storm. On April 9th we decided to go back to the base camp, as it

looked as if the winter snow might begin to fall at any time and prevent us getting back. The pack-horses arrived at the base camp on April 13th, and we got across the Landsborough, which was rising rapidly, with half an hour to spare. Our trip ended when we reached Makarora three days later, after six weeks in that wonderful mountain country, Westland.

MY HEADS



A return first-class fare to New Zealand costs about £170, camping expenses as much as one may like to make them, but the fixed charges are: guides, £1 per day; packing, which includes two riding horses, about ten pack-horses, and a man in charge, about £50. Our stores for six weeks came to about £30. I came to the conclusion that a light rifle with a take-down barrel was the handiest, .303, .318, or possibly up to .375. It is to be regretted that the red deer have increased so much in numbers as to be a possible menace in the future to farming, but as agriculture can never expand into the wild areas of Westland, it is to be hoped that the Government will hand over the control of the herd again to those New Zealanders who have stalking so much at heart.

J. HAGGAS.



ON THE TOPS ABOVE THE BUSH



SPYING FOR DEER

The Universities of Oxford & Cambridge

EMMANUEL COLLEGE—II.

CAMBRIDGE.

An account is given of Wren's chapel and cloister, built on the initiative of William Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The eighteenth century buildings are also described.

THE Restoration marked a turning-point in the history of the College. The period of its great prestige was over, and with the submergence of the Puritan party it lost its earlier individuality and sank to the level of the smaller and less distinguished colleges. During the Commonwealth no fewer than five of the new heads of houses had been drawn from Emmanuel; but now it was necessary to go outside the College to fill the vacant fellowships. In 1662 Dillingham, the master, albeit a man of moderate

Puritan views, resigned on conscientious grounds, and William Sancroft, the future Archbishop of Canterbury, was elected in his place. Writing to his old tutor the year after his appointment, he deplores the changes which have come about. "Methinks I find not that old genius and spirit of learning generally in the College, that made it once so deservedly famous." But, if he could not repair the losses of the College in point of numbers, he was determined to give it worthier buildings, and he goes on to speak of the plans he has in mind. Holdsworth, an earlier master, had left part of his library to the College on condition that a new room should be built to contain it. Sancroft, however, had a greater project in view. "For the removing of that great Mark of Singularity, which all the World so talks of, in the unusual Prospect and Dress of the Chapell (different from that of other Colledges), I have it in Designe to make both a new Library and Chapell too." This is the first we hear of the scheme which was to give Emmanuel Wren's chapel and cloister, the most distinguished of its buildings and the visible proof that the erstwhile Puritan seminary was henceforth to be a home of loyalty and sound Churchmanship.

Sancroft is the most famous of those who have governed the College, but his mastership lasted barely three years. He was rapidly appointed Dean of York, Dean of St. Paul's, and in 1677 raised to the primacy, from which he was removed on William III's accession as the leader of the non-jurors. He has been called "the last of the old school of ecclesiastical statesmen." He followed in the footsteps of Laud, whose career his own in some respects resembled and was terminated only less tragically. A kinsman, also a William Sandcroft, had been Master of Emmanuel before the Civil Wars. But his more famous successor usually spelt his name without the "d." He had held a Fellowship at Emmanuel, from which he was ejected in 1651 for refusing to subscribe to the Engagement propounded by the Independents. He had then retired for a time to Fressingfield, his Suffolk home, as he was to do again forty years later when he was deprived of the archbishopric. At the time when the King



1.—THE MAIN ENTRANCE. LOOKING THROUGH TO THE CHAPEL



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2.—WREN'S CHAPEL AND CLOISTER (1668-73)

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

3.—BENEATH THE CLOISTER, WHICH CARRIES THE LONG GALLERY

"COUNTRY LIFE."



4.—THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE WEST FRONT
Built 1769-75. James Essex, architect



5.—CENTRAL PORTION OF THE WESTMORLAND BUILDING (1719-22)

came into his own, Sancroft was in Italy. On hearing the news he hurried home and was appointed one of the Royal chaplains. Soon afterwards he was given the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring with a prebendal stall at Durham. He was in the north when the unexpected announcement reached him of his election to the mastership. "Beyond all expectation," he wrote soon afterwards, "I am come back to the College, where I knew nobody at all, my acquaintance being wholly worn out."

Although, by the time he resigned in 1665, the scheme for a new chapel had not yet been begun, and although it was carried through under his successors, John Breton and Thomas Holbech, to Sancroft belongs the credit both for its initiation and realisation. He contributed nearly £600 towards its cost, paid for the whole of the woodwork, and supervised every stage of the undertaking. Once again we are reminded of Laud as Bishop of London, supervising the additions



6.—DOOR-CASE OF THE WESTMORLAND BUILDING

to St. John's College, Oxford. Like Laud, too, Sancroft took an active part in the scheme for restoring St. Paul's, which, after he had been Dean a year, changed so dramatically into the vast problem of its re-building. The beginning of the long and happy collaboration between Sancroft and Wren is almost certainly, however, to be traced to the period of Sancroft's mastership at Cambridge, when Wren was building Pembroke chapel for his uncle, the Bishop of Ely. The delay in beginning work at Emmanuel is to be explained by the double interruption of the Great Plague and the Great Fire.

Despite Wren's now enormously increased commitments, he found time to prepare the designs of the new chapel in the year immediately following the Fire. In January, 1667, Breton, the new Master, writes to Sancroft thanking him for his care "concerning the modell of our chapell, which we wish to receive when it is finished." Owing, however, to the sudden rise in the price of materials, occasioned by the scare of the Dutch fleet in the Thames estuary, he doubts whether they will be able to start on the foundations that year. By September Breton is able to acknowledge the receipt of the model with which he expresses himself "much pleased." He thinks, however, that "it could be raised to a greater height, and if we haue not an East

window it is thought it will be necessary that y^e side windows be enlarged." Unfortunately, the model has not been preserved. In the chapel building accounts the two following entries refer to it: "For the module of the design in wainscot 13 05 00. For its carriage from London 00 07 08."

Early in 1668 preparations began in earnest. Breton announces that "My Lord of Westmorlands timber is come"—forty trees were sent by water from Apethorpe to Barnwell—and soon afterwards he goes off into Northamptonshire to arrange about stone for the ashlar work. The contract is given to Simon Wise of Dean and Nicholas Ashby of Ketton, who agree to provide Ketton stone, "white and good," from the quarries, to convey it to Cambridge and to "set it up at their own proper costs and charges." The rate of payment is to be 7½d. per square foot. But, although all is now ready for laying the foundations, Breton is anxious that Wren should come down in person to give his advice. "Dr. Wren hath sent me a very civill ansure of the letter which you was pleased to send him from me, he sayth it is possible he may be in London by Midlent (which is now near) and that he may then make a start to come here, but desires I would not delay one day in



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7.—DETAIL OF THE CARVED ALTAR RAILS (1687)

"C.L."

expectation of him." Anxious as he is to begin, he would rather "stay many days" than "want his advise vpon the place." "His presence will be a great reputation (besides other aduantages) to the whole work." He ends by entreating Sancroft to use his influence with him. Whether Wren found time to make

the visit has not transpired. At any rate, the foundations were begun in May, and the work, once started, went slowly but steadily forward for five years. By 1673, the date carved above the clock-face (Fig. 2), the building was completed and roofed, though not yet furnished.

The design, like most of Wren's early works, shows signs of the amateur's hand. The elevation is rather heavy and stumpy and the cupola over-large in scale. At this stage Wren was still a diffident pupil of Palladio. None the less, the building has undeniable distinction and charm. A drawing in the All Souls Collection agrees almost exactly with the work as carried out, with the difference that the gallery above the cloister is coloured red, showing that the first intention was to have an elevation in brick, stone to be used for the dressings only. In 1677 the central arch of the cloister was taken down and made wider; Robert Grimbold, the well known Cambridge mason

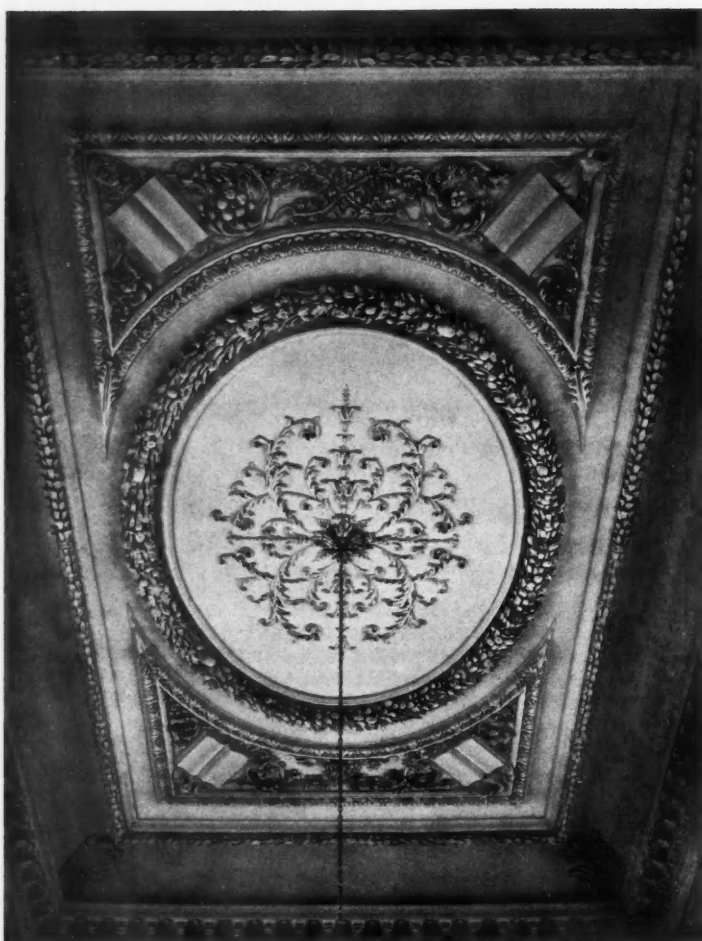


Copyright

8.—WEST END OF THE CHAPEL

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Woodwork designed by Edward Pearce and executed by Cornelius Austin



9.—THE CHAPEL CEILING, MAIN COMPARTMENT (1674)
Plasterer, John Grove, who also modelled the ceiling of Pembroke Chapel



10.—INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, LOOKING EAST

of the time, was paid £45 10s. for carrying out this alteration. The general idea of the flanking cloisters and gallery was evidently suggested to Wren by the treatment of the chapel at Peterhouse, built just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the year 1674 the plaster ceiling (Fig. 9) was erected. A bill, preserved in the College Treasury, but not recorded by Willis and Clark, reveals that John Grove, one of Wren's principal plasterers, was responsible for its execution. It also informs us that Grove fashioned the fine ceiling of Pembroke Chapel, for in computing the cost he compares "the meashur of the Chapell Att Pembruche Hall . . . for which I received . . . 192 lb 14s. ood" with "the meashur of y^e Chapell Att Emanewell Colidge." Grove died within a short time of completing this work, the final payment for which, in 1676, was made to his "wydow." Several of the City churches contain examples of his handiwork, which, in the excellence of its modelling, is hardly inferior to that of Doogood, the most accomplished of all Wren's workers in stucco, whose *chef d'œuvre* is the ceiling of the old library at Pembroke. Here, in the main rectangular compartment, the symbols of the four evangelists are cleverly introduced. The scrollwork within the oval, to judge by its lighter treatment, is probably a later addition, dating, perhaps, from the time when the fine cut glass lustre, which hangs from its centre, was presented in 1734.

The names of the other craftsmen employed on the chapel are preserved in the building accounts. Thus the carver of the stonework was a certain "Mr. Hulpe," who was paid £24 "for the 4 great Capitals" and further sums "for the modiling in the front the festoons of the pedement, the 2 oval windows & scrowls." Perhaps owing to the need of canvassing for fresh subscriptions nothing was done between 1674 and 1676. Then the contracts for the glazing, paving and woodwork were drawn up. The paving was carried out by James Flory, a London mason. The elder Cornelius Austin, one of a family of Cambridge joiners whose names constantly occur in college accounts of the time, executed the stalls and wainscoting. The design for them, however, was supplied by Edward Pearce. The entry under July, 1676:

Imprimis, Given to M^r Peirce of
London for delineating the Ground plot
and Wainscott & Seates in 5 Severall
Draughts 02 00 00

has an especial interest in showing Wren's practice of delegating to his craftsmen the designing of details. The latest volume published by the Wren Society has proved that Pearce was responsible for much of the carving in the City churches and reveals him as contractor, mason and designer, as well as carver both in wood and stone. Like every other detail of the building, these designs were first submitted to Sancroft. With the completion of these works the chapel was ready for opening, and on September 29th, 1677, the consecration ceremony was performed by Dr. Gunning, the Bishop of Ely. There were still, however, a few further additions to be made. In 1681 the organ and its beautiful case were erected on the gallery over the ante-chapel (Fig. 8). The altarpiece and beautifully carved altar rails (Fig. 7) were given by Sancroft in 1687. The painting over the altar (*The Return of the Prodigal Son*) is a fine work by Giacomo Amiconi.

The gallery, which is carried on the cloister and runs in front of the chapel, was designed as an extension to the Master's Lodge (Fig. 11). It was the last long gallery to be erected in the University. Its walls are wainscoted and hung with portraits which, besides those of the founder and his son, illustrated last week, include two by Gainsborough of Bishop Hurd of Lichfield and Bishop Jackson of Kildare (Fig. 12). The completion of the chapel set free the old chapel for use as a library to take Holdsworth's bequest of books. Its adaptation was carried through in 1678-79.

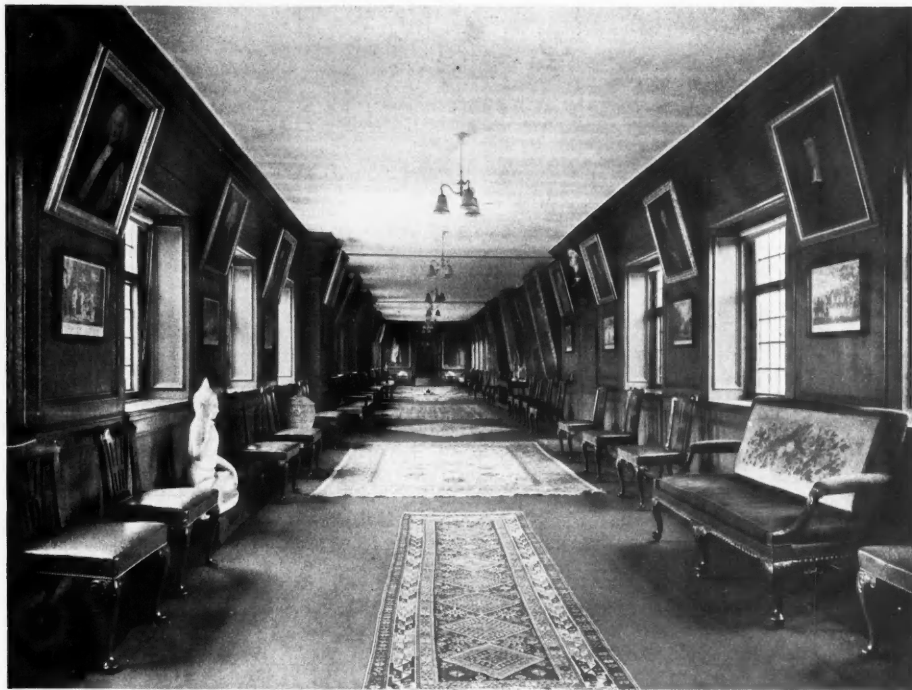
Sancroft died in 1693. His last years were stormy ones. As the leader of the six bishops who were tried and triumphantly acquitted under James II he became almost a national hero; but although he refused to countenance James's high-handed measures,

he would be no party to the Settlement, and on William's accession he was deprived of the archbishopric for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. The old man once again retired to Fressingfield, building himself a house there in which he passed the few remaining years of his life.

For the greater part of the eighteenth century Emmanuel, like most other colleges, slept the sleep of the comfortable;

but two important additions were made to its buildings, which had the effect of transforming its aspect to that which it bears to-day. Between 1719 and 1722 the Founder's Range (Fig. 5) was re-built, and given its present Palladian dress of Portland stone. Two Fellows, a Mr. Whitaker and a Mr. Whitehead, were entrusted with the supervision of the work, and were ordered to report on its progress once a week to the Master and Fellows assembled in the parlour. From this fact it has been suggested that they were responsible for the design, in which case their names must be added to the list of amateur architects, Burrough at Cambridge and Clark and Aldrich at Oxford, to whom a considerable amount of the eighteenth century work at the Universities is due. In spite of its awkward junction with Wren's cloister the elevation has a freshness and individuality which give it much greater interest than the rather dry work of Burrough and Essex possesses. The centre door-case (Fig. 6) is particularly attractive. It bears the Westmorland arms, sculptured by a "Mr. Pitches," recording the fact that the Earl of Westmorland contributed £500 towards the cost. Unfortunately, a fire, which gutted the building in 1811, has destroyed all the original woodwork.

With two sides of the court classicised and faced in stone, it was only a matter of time before the west front of the College was taken in hand. The old range of chambers which had been adapted from the friary buildings was now in a dilapidated condition, and in 1752 it was decided to ask "Mr. Burrough" to prepare a design for re-building them. Owing to a dispute over the position of the parlour, the scheme fell through; but it was revived in 1769, when, its author having died, James Essex was entrusted with the work. Burrough's project, which included the demolition and re-building of the hall, was considerably modified by Essex. He had already dealt with the hall on less drastic lines and the scheme was now limited to a new front to the College, with a new main entrance. To balance the end of the Westmorland building he built a similar block three storeys high against the west end of the hall. The central portion of the front he



Copyright. 11.—THE GALLERY OVER THE CLOISTER, LOOKING SOUTH

kept at a lower elevation out of deference to Wren's chapel and cloister opposite. The subscription plate of 1770 shows a central feature with Ionic columns resting on three rusticated arches. The architect's second thoughts in carrying the order down to the ground represent a decided change for the better (Fig. 4). Along its inner side the range has a cloister partnering that of Wren opposite. A good

ironwork grille fills the arch of the main entrance (Fig. 1).

The history of the later buildings can only be briefly sketched. In 1824 a new range, in builder's Gothic, was run along the south side of Emmanuel Lane, where the original entrance had been. Four years later the Bungay building, the last of the three wings which projected westwards on the St. Andrew's Street front, was pulled down, and the new range joined up with the kitchen and butteries, thus completely enclosing what had been the original three-sided entrance court. The Master's Lodge was re-built in 1871 to the designs of Sir Arthur Blomfield. Between 1885 and 1894 the hostel and tutor's house were erected, on the far side of the Paddock, backing on to Christ's Piece. The Paddock has also provided the site for a new building standing south-east of the Charles I range. This building, erected in 1909-11 as lecture rooms from designs by Mr. Leonard Stokes, was enlarged in 1929-30 and is now the College library. But the most important of the modern buildings is the North Court, built on the north side of Emmanuel Lane and joined to the older buildings by a tunnel under the street. This was also designed by Mr. Leonard Stokes and completed just before the War; although it has "dated" in the course of twenty years, it possesses many admirable qualities and illustrates that nice use of materials which appears in all Mr. Stokes's work. By being placed outside the original pale of the College, this new court has not encroached on the gardens, which are among the most spacious of any in Cambridge. The Fellows' garden with its "bath" occupies the north-east corner of the grounds; the south-west corner contains the pleasant garden at the back of the Westmorland building, known as Chapman's Garden. In addition, there is the large extent of the Paddock with its lawns, its great elm trees and pond; while the front of the College from spring to autumn is the gayest of any in Cambridge with its long borders welcoming the visitor just as he is beginning to despair on the long and depressing pilgrimage to the University from the station.

ARTHUR OSWALD.



12.—CHARLES JACKSON, BISHOP OF KILDARE (GAINSBOROUGH)

THE COUNTRYSIDE OF OLD

I.—Agriculture and Sport in 1635 depicted in a map of Laxton. By C. S. ORWIN



1.—STAG HUNTING. THE STAG IS SEEN BREAKING COVER ON THE LEFT

THE parish of Laxton in Nottinghamshire is an historical monument of singular interest, for it is the last survival, in anything like complete form, of the manorial system and open-field farming. Its farmhouses and homesteads all lie along the village street; the ploughland of each farm is scattered over three great arable fields which are farmed on a rotation of fallow, winter corn, spring corn; stubbles are "broken" for grazing in common after the carrying of the last sheaf has been proclaimed by the ringing of the church bell by the Pinder. The tenants are still summoned to the Court Leet, at which manorial and parish officers are still appointed. Fines for neglect of the rules of good husbandry or infringement of the neighbours' rights are still imposed; straying stock is still impounded by the Pinder in the village pound.

For nearly three hundred years Laxton has belonged to the family of Earl Manvers, and in 1635, shortly before the manor passed into the possession of the Pierreponts, a survey of it was made by Mark Pierce. The results still survive on a great map of parchment, about eight feet square, on which every house and enclosure is drawn, and every furlong and every strip of land in the open fields is indicated and numbered. The numbers refer to *A Booke of Surveys* in which every house, enclosure, furlong and strip is identified with its occupier. The work is also cross-referenced, for the occupiers appear again in a schedule of tenants in which the survey number of each house, croft, arable "land" and grass "dole" occupied by each of them is given.

Both the map and the book are sheer works of art, not least by reason of the little agricultural and sporting scenes with which the draughtsman has adorned his map. There is probably nothing so complete, illustrating farm operations, since the

illuminator of the Luttrell Psalter did his work, and if the drawings on the Laxton map will not bear comparison with those of the Psalter, they are, nevertheless, full of life and action, and they give a very graphic impression of the year's work on an unenclosed manor at the end of the Tudor period.

There are several sketches of ploughing, and in each one the plough is drawn by two oxen and a horse in a unicorn team. The plough (Fig. 6) is of a wheeled type, and the ploughman is always accompanied by a man or boy, armed with a goad or long whip. Seed is being broadcast on the furrow from a seed-skep, or basket, like that which is depicted in the Psalter. The harrow does not seem to differ from that of the fourteenth century, nor, indeed, from forms commonly in use to-day. It is a square, wooden framework, with wooden or iron tines projecting downwards, drawn from one corner by a single horse.

Harvesting operations are well illustrated in one picture showing work in progress on the demesne farm (Fig. 4). Two men are cutting the corn with reaping-hooks; two women and a man are tying sheaves and sooking; two men are engaged in loading the corn, one pitching and the other loading, in a wagon, or more probably a hermaphrodite, drawn by three horses tandem. The same sideless cart and the same yoke of horses are repeated in harvesting scenes in other parts of the map, and it is of interest to note that the hermaphrodite, made by fixing a fore carriage in front of a two-wheeled cart, is the vehicle in general use at Laxton to-day for this sort of work.

Grassland farming in 1635 is illustrated on the old map of Laxton just as vividly as work on the ploughland. There are hay-making scenes both on the demesne farm and in the "dole" meadows of the tenants. Men are mowing, women are



2.—BEAGLING



3.—HAWKING PARTRIDGES

swath-turning, other men are building haycocks, and all of them using tools of patterns in common use to-day.

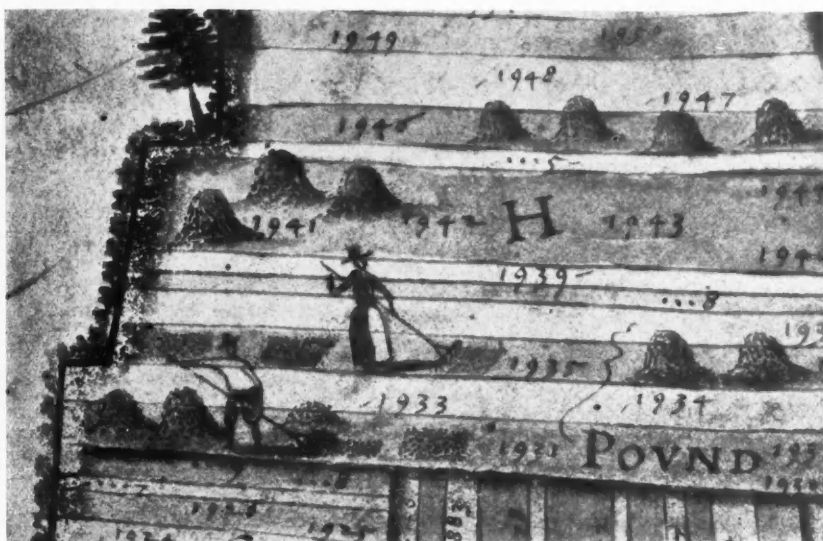
Grazing for the livestock was derived from four different sources. Most of the tenants had a small close behind their homesteads, where a few head of stock could be kept, and each of them had his "doles" of mowing grass in the meadows, which were grazed in common after the hay had been carried. In the three big open fields there are certain areas of land unsuited to arable cultivation by their situation, wetness, or other cause, which are always in grass. These are known as "sykes," and the fallow field, with its sykes and hedge sides and any other herbage upon it, affords grazing for the stock of those occupying lands in it, during the spring and summer months. The grass of the sykes in the fields cropped with winter and spring corn cannot be grazed until after harvest, and so it is let for mowing to the highest bidder, leaving the aftermath for grazing by the tenants' stock when the stubbles are broken, after harvest. The only land outside the closes which is always grazed, being neither cropped nor mown, is the Common, the right to stock which extends to some of the humbler inhabitants who have no land in the open arable fields. Numbers and classes of livestock



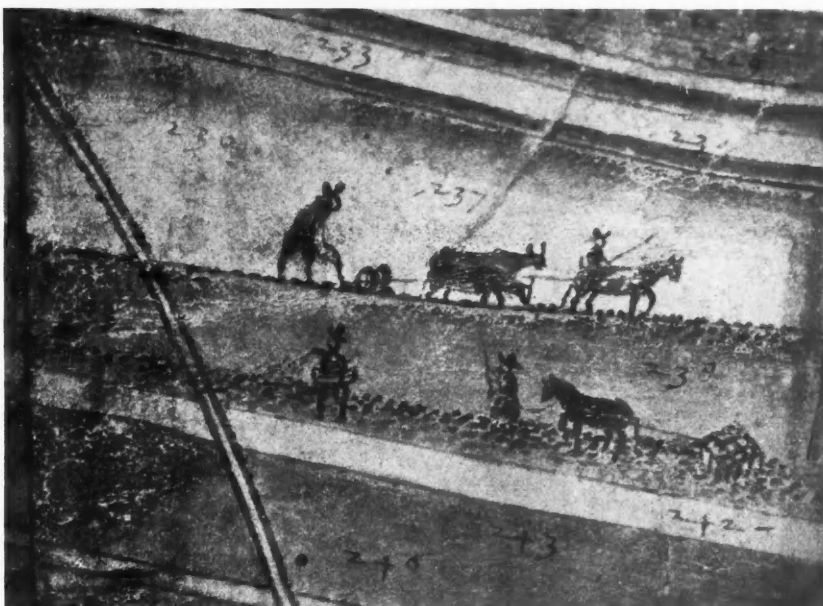
4.—REAPING, STOOKING AND CARTING ON THE DEMESNE FARM

which may be turned out on the Common, by each, are prescribed, and stock grazed in excess, or straying stock, is impounded by the Pinder and held until replevied. Grazing in the seventeenth century was much less extensive in most places in the eastern half of England than it is to-day, and overstocking the Commons, allowing stock to trespass in the corn fields, and stocking the stubbles before they were officially broken, were among the commonest offences dealt with by the jury at the Manor Court.

The map of Laxton has illustrations of shepherding on Westwood Common and the demesne, and of grazing by other stock on the enclosures of the demesne and the freeholders' land. The customs and rights of the tenants in 1635 are still in operation, with the difference that the dole meadows have been enclosed and allotted among the tenants, so that the practice of common grazing on the meadows, after hay-harvest, has ceased. Very recently, too, the grazing on the Common has fallen into disuse. This has nothing to do with the depression in agriculture, nor with any change in farming practice at Laxton; on the contrary, the grazing rights have been a real assistance to the smaller folk, and they are still valued. But the advent of motor traffic, and the neglect of drivers to close the gates leading on and off the Common have led to so much



5.—A MAN AND WOMAN HAYMAKING
The sketch gives an idea of country clothes in 1632



6.—PLOUGHING, SOWING AND HARROWING IN THE OPEN FIELD
The wheeled plough is drawn by two oxen and a horse



7.—AN OPEN FIELD AT LAXTON TO-DAY
Narrow ditches or grass balks still preserve the strips which are depicted and numbered on the old map

trouble from straying stock that the rights are no longer exercised.

The lighter side of rural life is well illustrated. The demesne lands surrounding the manor house, which stood at the top of the parish, ended towards the east in the great Park Wood. Here (Fig. 1) the draughtsman depicts the beginning of a hunt with the staghounds; the time is clearly August or September, for, in the fields near the wood, the corn is still in stook. The map is rather badly worn and creased at this part, but the stag can be seen breaking cover, pursued by a couple and a half of hounds and a man on foot, while in the field outside the wood are six men mounted. There is little doubt that much of the stag hunting in the Middle Ages and after was carried on inside the great deer parks, of which remains can still be seen in various places; but there was no such park at Laxton in 1635, and the pursuit must have been across the open country.

Hare hunting is also recorded. Apparently it was followed on foot, and in the picture (Fig. 2) three couple of hounds are shown having just roused an immense hare on a fallow, on the other side of which men are ploughing. The huntsman is on foot, and he is blowing a large curved horn, while over his left shoulder he carries something which looks like a jumping pole.

There is, too, a very spirited hawking scene (Fig. 3). The sport is being pursued on horseback, the ground in front of the

horsemen being drawn by dogs. A covey of partridges has just been flushed, and the leading horseman is casting off the hawk. There are two running footmen to assist the dogs, and they, too, seem to be carrying jumping-poles.

A good many horses are shown on different parts of the map, some turned out and others under the saddle. There are some spirited encounters in progress, here and there, between men with halters and horses reluctant to be caught. If the length of limb of riders is accurately delineated, none of the horses could have exceeded a measurement of 14.2.

The pictures, both agricultural and sporting, are too small to provide much detail of the costume of the day for open-air pursuits. All the men, however, are depicted in trunk hose. The upper garment is not distinguishable, but it will be noted that the men engaged in summer operations on the land are dressed in white shirts, with the outer garments discarded. The women appear in tight bodices, with skirts long and ample, and large white aprons. To judge from the pictures, both men and women wore large, high-crowned hats of the same pattern.

The pictures on the old map of Laxton, thus briefly described, are by no means its only interest. Acknowledgments are made gratefully to Earl Manvers and to Mr. Hubert D. Argles, the administrator of the Thoresby estates, for making it available for study.

A further article is to be published on ancient types of livestock, illustrated with etchings by Thomas Barlow.

AT THE THEATRE

HENRY VIII IN PICTURES

LAST week, though a quiet one in the theatre proper, found the film-world all agog. The cause of the excitement was the première at the Leicester Square Theatre of "The Private Life of Henry VIII." I make no apologies for treating this film as theatre, for all films are theatre at one remove. Theatre does not cease to be theatre because an ingenious invention permits you to see to-day what was acted yesterday, any more than music ceases to be music because another ingenious invention enables a concert taking place in Vienna to be enjoyed at Taplow. Let it be said straightaway that Mr. Alexander Korda's production is highly effective and extremely pictorial. The lighting is admirable, and there are one or two outdoor scenes which capture quite perfectly the rain-washed quality of English sunshine as opposed to the Hollywood variety which comes straight out of an oven. Does Henry's palace look a trifle new, a trifle stucco'd o'er with the pale cast of Elstree or wherever the film was made? The answer is that Henry's palaces actually were new or newish, whether he lived at St. James's or for a breath of country air week-ended in the one he pinched from Wolsey. One of these days a terrible shock awaits your film-critic who has written scathingly of some film-producer's notion of, say Hampton Court. The shock will happen when the film-company blandly produces a certificate to the effect that the scenes in question were actually shot at Hampton Court. There are unlikelier things. Did the present film's Tower of London look a little like Hollywood's best papier-mâché? It did, and for the reason that the Tower itself has of recent years come to look exactly like Hollywood's notion of it. It is the old difficulty of art looking more real than reality. Ever since the French Exhibition at the Academy I find that my way to the station leads down a road that Rousseau has painted, with the little houses of Utrillo on the right and Cézanne's famous evergreens on the left. Every one of us in his mind's eye has some vision of what Tudor England

was probably like, and Mr. Korda has satisfied that eye and vision.

I remember meeting Mr. Laughton before he grew his beard for Henry and telling him of the musical-comedy artist who was said by some theatre-gossip to have prepared himself for the rôle of Cleopatra by making herself personally acquainted with every mummy in the British Museum. Mr. Laughton laughed heartily and proceeded to tell me how his Henry was to be the very reverse of the popular notions on the subject. Having studied all available literature whether in the British Museum or not, he had come to the conclusion that Henry was a nervous "case," ridden by complexes and inhibitions and, in the matter of his wives, obsessed with the necessity of squaring his conscience. Indeed Mr. Laughton terrified me out of my lunch with his forecast of Bluebeard as he might appear in Dr. Freud's case-book. But in the film-world as in the theatre these introspective schemes gang happily aghley, unless we are dealing with a bad actor in which case they are fulfilled and wreck the performance. The little lady of the musical comedy would have been just as delightful if she had never heard of

Egypt. Mr. Laughton's Henry does not for one second suggest that this grand actor has ever heard of Henry's compunctions, diseases, or any kind of malaises, moral or physical. On the contrary it is a full-blooded, riotous portrait, blazoned forth with much sound and fury, of the gormandising, ventripotent monarch to whose heart chastity, as Robert Louis Stevenson said of the elder Dumas, was not dear. We see Henry lusting and jousting, putting the champion wrestler on his back, and sitting up all night playing cards with Anne of Cleves to win her consent to a divorce. We see him reasonably fond of Jane Seymour, and entertaining a passion for Katherine Howard which is not wholly sensual. At times he wears the aspect of a little boy caught helping himself to the jam, and the film ends with the royal reprobate stealing back to the dinner-table behind Katherine Parr's



CHARLES LAUGHTON IN "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII"

back and filching a leg of capon after being told that he has eaten enough. And here, in his burlesque table manners, I think the author of this film goes a little too far. It may be that Henry clowned it at table. To tear capons in pieces with the naked hands was not the custom of the time if the circumstances of the lesser diners is to count as evidence. But Henry may have chosen to behave so, and the point is that always to see him gross and never to behold him royal is to get the man in poor perspective. A much worse fault is to omit his marriage with Katherine of Arragon and to begin the film with the execution of Anne Boleyn, for at this point more than half of Henry's private life is over. The excuse given in some preliminary matter cast on to the screen—one cannot call it literature—shows the influence of Hollywood at its cheapest and worst.

We see far too little of Henry's last wife who must have taken up the immemorial attitude of the diminutive helpmeet to her giant bruiser. Every night in the East End of London can be witnessed the spectacle of sixteen stone of masculine brawn being hauled out of a public bar by

less than seven stone of feminine brain and getting his face slapped into the bargain. "They 'adn't been married a month or more, when underneath 'er thumb went Jim!" goes the old song, and it is probable that Elizabethan Gus Elens thought the same of Henry though they did not dare to sing it. I have also no doubt that Henry till the day of his death thought himself cock of the walk, in other words that Katherine Parr had any woman's talent for managing a man always provided that she likes him and does not fall in love with anybody else. That was the mistake the other Queens made, and it shows Henry's stupidity that he did not realise that they must make it. Not having read Balzac or seen the elder Guity act, Henry could not know that modern cynicism which turns an old man's tragedy into a young wife's comedy. But, as he had been married to Anne Boleyn there was no excuse for having around, as film diction has it, so personable a page as Thomas Culpeper. Surely this was—to continue in the dialect—asking for it, with the result that both offenders got it in the neck. A phrase which, in Tudor times, was much too serious to be slang!

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

THE MODERNEST ART

Art Now, by Herbert Read. (Faber and Faber, 12s. 6d.)

LIKE all the spiritual activities of man formerly comprehended in the Church, the arts have had so many of their former fields of activity severed from them and appropriated by science that their scope has become narrow and, in consequence, personal. The painter, in particular, no longer required for purely representational purposes, and, in common with the rest of mankind, with no compelling faith, is left with little material with which to clothe his naked impulse. Forced back on himself, and conscious that he is no longer performing a positive function for society, he can do little but express his own "states of subjectivity." The danger is that he may come not to care whether he also communicates that expression.

For painting, as an art, has apparently reached the end of its possible technical perfection. Seurat and his followers proved the absurdity of the scientific approach to the rendering of colour. The genius of Cézanne and Gauguin left little more to be achieved in the direction of symbolising the characteristics of visible nature. Within the present generation we have, consequently, witnessed the complete break-up of the European tradition of painting as it has hitherto existed, and the development of what seem to be new and, at first, incomprehensible aspects of the art.

Mr. Read sets out to discuss and distinguish these strange developments, as displayed in the work of the various European groups among which the name of Picasso is the best known, and of which the common factor is self-expression to the exclusion of all accepted æsthetic canons.

By one of those parallel developments of art with thought which are to be found throughout the history of civilisation, the scientist and the artist have both, during this generation, discovered a vast extension of the self in what is known as the subconscious mind. All creative art has always emanated from the subconscious, into whatever conventional moulds the requirements of the times may have directed it. Now, the "moulds" are not postulated by a demand for saints, or goddesses, or landscapes, but the artist is attempting to project symbols from his subconscious mind in their naked state. The question is, are these dream-symbols of general validity? Are they the symbols that all men would project if they had the capacity?

It is easy to laugh at, or to be outraged by, the bizarre compositions projected by a Picasso or a Paul Klee. But the fact remains, as Mr. Read emphasises, that "an increasing number of people find in certain works of art, which in the strict sense have no æsthetic validity, a certain satisfaction which is neither intellectual nor sensational, but which must therefore be subconscious." To appreciate these works it is necessary, Mr. Read maintains (following the poet Grosvenor in "Patience"), to think of nothing at all; in fact, to blank the mind to that state of innocence which Henry Vaughan (and Mr. Read himself elsewhere) endeavours to recapture.

But though all distinctively modern artists tend to be engrossed in the expression of their individual sensations, they do it in widely different ways, and Mr. Read succinctly distinguishes the various schools and methods. Indeed, he emphasises that the peculiarity of art at the present time is not so much that it has broken away entirely from all tradition, but that we have in some way telescoped our past development. "The human spirit, which in the past has expressed itself diversely at different times, now expresses the same diversity at one and the same time." He compares the situation to those collapsible metal cups of concentric rings.

Not the least remarkable parallel that he adduces is contained in a passage from Plato that certainly seems to foreshadow the abstract beauty of cubism:

"I do not now intend," says Socrates, "by beauty of shapes what most people would expect, such as that of living creatures or pictures, but, for the purpose of my argument, I mean straight lines and curves and surfaces

or solid forms produced out of these by lathes and rulers and squares, if you understand me. For I mean that these things are not beautiful relatively, like other things, but always and naturally and absolutely."

It is this beauty that the modern artist seeks to project from his subconscious mind. It is bizarre, unforeseeable by the artist himself (as Picasso has admitted), and unconnected with conscious reason. But, even to a comparative materialist, Mr. Read's disarmingly lucid argument (if not all the numerous illustrations accompanying it) presents a convincing case for sympathetically trying to enjoy it.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

Sabre and Saddle, by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. W. Stotherd. (Seeley Service, 18s. net.)

THIS is one of those fascinating books which owe their interest largely to the simplicity with which they are written and still more to the well stored and observant minds of their authors. Colonel Stotherd has had a long experience of men and things—military and otherwise. He has seen service in many parts of the world, and seems to have travelled in almost every other. You may, in fact, take your choice of war experiences in Burma, in the Tirah Campaign, and in China; or travel in Australia, New Zealand or Brazil. But perhaps the most interesting part of the book is that which is concerned with the author's journey across Persia in 1893. Colonel Stotherd's narrative, which, like the rest of his book, is obviously carefully compiled from his journals, reminds one at once of the description of travel in Persia given by the late Lord Curzon in his great work on that then distressful country. Colonel Stotherd was himself ordered to return home from India by land in order to survey various routes, and he made his way across Persia by way of Shiraz, Isfahan, and Teheran to Enzeli on the Caspian Sea, thus reversing the order of Lord Curzon's journey. He tells the story of his most adventurous travel with gusto. The country was swarming with brigands, and he and his orderly had a most difficult and dangerous job in making their way through. However, their dangers were duly surmounted, and Colonel Stotherd made his way home from Enzeli by steamer to Baku, thence by road to Batoum, and by way of the Crimea to Constantinople. But though there is a good description of the Burma and Tirah campaigns, by no means all the book is devoted to soldiering as such. The description of Sandhurst in early days will be found of real interest; and there is an account of Peking in the days of Count Waldersee's international force which will be read with entertainment. Altogether a most attractive book.

A Shadow Passes, by Eden Phillpotts. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

A Shadow Passes is complete in itself, but it is also the final part of a trilogy. In it Mr. Eden Phillpotts concludes his study of Avis Bryden, a woman whom he has conceived as remaining "true to archaic type—a creature constructed in the predatory past and surviving to the present—who moved like a sabre-toothed tigress among the trustful defenceless mammals of to-day. . . . It was with Avis as though some fragment of a fossil creation had evaded extinction." Twice, like a tight-rope walker, Mr. Phillpotts gives us the illusion that he is about to slip, in this very difficult psychological adventure; and twice his easy recovery serves to emphasise his expertness. Avis, who has already in the previous volumes committed two skilled, undetected murders, commits yet another in *A Shadow Passes*. And again, step by inevitable step, Mr. Phillpotts leads her and us up to it. The motive, in each case, is different; the woman with her aboriginal instincts is the same. Avis's relationships with her only son (the sole, tortured recipient of her confidences), with her son's wife and with her village acquaintances are filled in, needless to say, by a sure hand; and many a wise word pregnant with experience, racy of the soil, enriches these pages. The novel's double appeal, to the murder-tale fan and to the student of character, is evenly balanced, and Avis's death is in keeping with her life. The whole trilogy forms a distinguished addition to the long list of Mr. Phillpotts's books.

V. H. F.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST

KENNETH GRAHAME: *LIFE, LETTERS AND UNPUBLISHED WORK*, by Patrick Chalmers (Methuen, 10s. 6d.); *ON HILL AND PLAIN*, by Lord Hardinge (Murray, 7s. 6d.); *SAMUEL PEPYS*, by A. Bryant (Cam. Univ. Press, 10s. 6d.); *THE DRAMA OF WEATHER*, by Sir N. Shaw (Cam. Univ. Press, 7s. 6d.); *THE ANTI-SLUM CAMPAIGN*, by Sir E. D. Simon (Longmans, Green, 2s. 6d.); *Fiction*.—*THE VILLAGE OF SOULS*, by Philip Child (T. ornston Butterworth, 7s. 6d.); *RENEWAL*, by Ambrose South (Grayson, 7s. 6d.).

CURIOUS PLANTS



ECHINOCACTUS DENUDATUS FROM PARAGUAY



THE MATCHLESS BEAUTY OF A PHYLLOCACTUS BLOOM



THE MEXICAN ECHINOCEREUS PICTINATUS IN FLOWER

DURING the last few years cacti have become increasingly popular, not only among horticulturists, but among others to whom their grotesque shapes, their singular manner of growth and surprisingly lovely flowers have a peculiar appeal. They are no longer botanical specimens seen only in the hothouses of the wealthy enthusiasts, but often they are treasured by people in lowly circumstances, or even by those who by no stretch of the imagination could be called gardeners.

The tendency of modern art is not towards gracefulness of line or delicacy of detail, but rather towards things that are more curious than beautiful, and the cult of the cactus is almost symbolic of the times: instead of the Victorian aspidistra in the parlour window, we see a phyllocactus in the lounge!

Yet we cannot agree that their attraction is in their ugliness alone. Examine an *E. Plumosa* with a magnifying glass; the exquisite feathery detail is as beautiful as a bird's wing. Again, the delicate colouring of the spines in *E. Scopa* and the design of their intricate arrangement is a thing at which to wonder, more lovely than any man-made piece of jewellery; while a phyllocactus in full flower with fifty or more scarlet blooms is a glorious sight indeed. Neither must we forget the fragrance of some of these flowers. Of all the senses that man possesses that of smell is the most delicate and discriminating. What an uninviting prickly ball an *E. Eyriesii* is! We watch the long hairy stems growing day by day till one evening the buds begin to open, and just as daylight fades the glorious blossoms expand in unsurpassed beauty and an indescribable fragrance fills the air, a scent more

lovely than ever mixed by perfumier. Strange that these gorgeous flowers and sweet scents should come from the most forbidding and freakish of plants.

From the grower's point of view they are very accommodating, for, generally speaking, they stand a good deal of abuse and lack of attention—in fact, too little is often better than too much. Providing they are dry, they can be left for long periods almost to take care of themselves, for they are children of nature in her hotter and drier moods. This year has been particularly suitable, and the collection from which the accompanying illustrations have been made has thrived as never before.

Unlike other plants their roots require little soil in which to feed, for the plants that grow on the sun-scorched plains of Arizona or the glowing rocky mountains of Mexico are not likely to be gross feeders. But, as one cannot give them entirely the same conditions as they have in nature, a certain amount of modification becomes necessary under cultivation. Most of the cacti do well potted in a mixture of loam, sand and brick rubble to which has been added a little charcoal to keep the soil sweet, and all the soil must be coarse and porous. Mortar rubble may be substituted for the brick rubble for the varieties that require lime. Good drainage is most essential, and the pots should be at least a quarter filled with crocks, for the roots must on no account become sodden. Sometimes a layer of finely broken brick or stone around the base of the plant helps to keep it from rotting. Some growers advocate the use of manure in small quantities, but there is a serious danger of rot when this is used, and, although the specimens may increase in size, they are likely



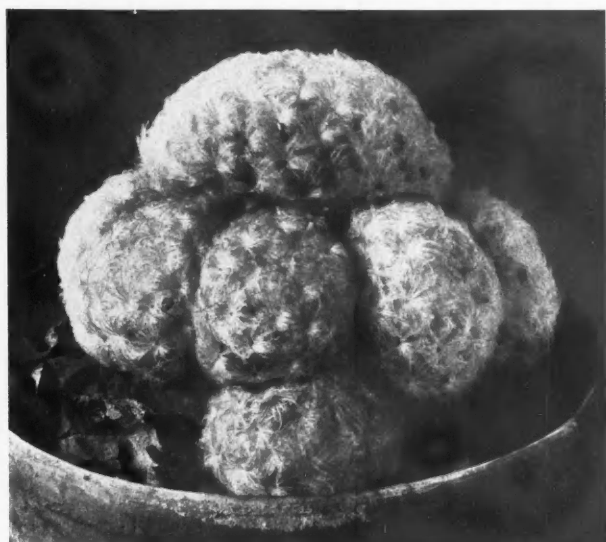
R Gorbald
THE CURIOUS LOOKING ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA



A MAMILLARIA IN FLOWER



Copyright
ARMED WITH HANDSOME SPINES
A species of echinocactus in bloom

THE DEVIL'S HEAD CACTUS *MAMILLARIA GIGANTEA*THE FEATHERY *ECHINOCACTUS PLUMOSA*

to become soft, which is an unnatural state; the spines should be stiff and the flesh horny in a really healthy cactus. Neither is leaf mould recommended, on account of the possibility of rotting.

Cacti do not require large pots; they do much better when their roots are cramped much as they are in nature, where they have to work their way through the crevices and cracks in the rocks. Neither should they be repotted too often; it is always advisable to leave a plant that is doing well alone. If they appear sickly, however, have a look at the roots and cut off any of those that are rotten, sprinkle a little flowers of sulphur on the affected parts, and repot in new dry soil, and do not water until the plant shows signs of recovery. Plants that have completely rotted off at their base may be saved by cutting away all the decayed portion, allowed to dry, and then repotted in soil that has a large proportion of sand. Some people may find it very difficult to hold these prickly plants when working, and even a pair of gloves may be little protection from the fierce spines of some of the echinocactus, though the little hairs of the opuntias

THE PRICKLY BALL OF *ECHINOCACTUS SCOPA*, FROM BRAZIL

are far more troublesome. They are so innocent-looking, and sometimes almost invisible; yet they easily penetrate the skin, and can only be withdrawn with difficulty on account of the barb with which each bristle is armed. A pair of fine tweezers and a magnifying glass should be in every grower's outfit.

When a happy mixture of soil has been found for the cacti, experience being the only sure guide, for there is considerable controversy as to what is the best compost for each variety, the next most important thing is watering. In their native climate, though they are subjected to extremes of heat and dryness, there are times when they have water in abundance, and during that period they grow and store up moisture in their fleshy stems for the scorching days that are to follow. By the way, it is usually incorrect to refer to the leaves of a cactus, though the pereskia actually has foliage.

In the spring and early summer plenty of water should be given, and spraying in the morning is very helpful when the weather is really warm, to imitate the heavy dews of tropical countries. During August the amount of water should be



R. Gorbald

ECHINOCACTUS SINUATUS IN FULL FLOWER

Copyright

THE GORGEOUS PINK BLOOMS OF THE NIGHT-FLOWERING *ECHINOPSIS EYRIESII*

gradually reduced, and in September once a week is quite sufficient for most varieties; while between October and March very little water indeed should be given, except in the case of phyllocactus, which are apt to shrivel if kept too dry.

It is said that every cactus will flower if given the right conditions. The writer has certainly been given specimens which, though they never flowered previously, yet by coaxing have been made to produce some rather exceptional flowers, and even if the methods have been a little unorthodox they may be worth explaining. In the early spring the plants have been placed on a shelf close up to the glass at the top of the greenhouse, where they had all possible amount of light and heat. In the case of the globular and barrel-shaped types all the little growth have been removed so that the whole of the strength is retained



A GROUP OF OPUNTIAS

out of the greenhouse and placed in cold frames so that they had plenty of fresh air, the covers being put on when the nights were chilly. In this way they hardened off—or ripened, to use the more correct term—in preparation for their winter sleep. A rest period is very necessary, or some plants will bloom themselves to death.

in the parent plant. Occasionally a little Clay's Fertiliser has been added to the water. When the flowers really began to appear the baking process was modified, or the buds would be likely to shrivel up. It was also essential to see that there was plenty of ventilation, and they were watered freely. The results in some cases have been truly remarkable, and the *Echinopsis Eyriesii* illustrated had seven gorgeous pink blooms all out at the same time. As soon as they had finished flowering the plants were taken

R. GORBOLD.

Further notes on the Care and Propagation of Cacti will be found on page xxxiv.

"GOFFER AND GAIRDNER"

By BERNARD DARWIN

A FAMOUS professional told me the other day that he had been to Scotland to advise on the "reconstruction" of a golf course. One of the committee said to him: "You know, you're very expensive," and thereupon showed him the minute in the club books as to the course's original making. The sums appropriated for that purpose were "To professional's fee for designing course ten shillings. To making the holes ten shillings."

The eminent person who told me that story is not yet so old but that he can still beat the heads off most people, and similarly it has not taken us so very many years to travel from that economical minute to the new and gorgeous book—*Golf Courses. Design, Upkeep, and Construction* (Simpkin, Marshall, 15s.)—on the making and upkeep of golf courses, edited by Mr. Martin A. F. Sutton, with contributions by himself and a variety of other well known experts. The very term "golf architect" is comparatively new, for Mr. P. Mackenzie Ross tells us in the book that so useful a person used merely to be called a "goffer and gairdner." To-day not only is the laying out of courses a learned profession, but when they have been laid out men of science toil in laboratories researching as to the grasses and the weeds that grow upon them. Once all the erudition on the subject was comprised in Tom Morris's single recipe, "Mair saund, Honeyman"; and now, here is this book, a good deal of which would have been beyond old Tom's understanding as it is beyond that of the common reader, under which head I cordially include myself.

I am not quite sure as to the literary ethics of first writing an introduction to a book and then writing a review of it. That is my case here, and I hope, as long as all is open and above board, there is no grave immorality involved. After all, anybody can introduce: I only stand at the door, beat a drum, and say "Walk up": everything that matters is on the other side of the curtain. So I will risk it, and to my mind one of the great merits of this book is that it shows the common reader his own uncommon ignorance. That is such a good thing to do because many of us at one time or another are asked to serve on green committees and the request seems to go to our heads; we instantly think that because we can get into a bunker we know how to make one; because we have a small patch of lawn in the back garden we know how to make grass grow. That this is a fatal delusion the state of many courses shows. There are a few supreme geniuses who seem to know all about grass by instinct. There was the famous Martin, for instance, for many years green keeper at Woking, which was the first of all the

heathery courses. Martin had, if I remember aright, started life as a butcher, and had had no kind of regular training for his life's work, but his genius rose superior to rules; he had only to nibble a piece of grass to know its habits and its treatment, and no man in a laboratory has ever produced better greens than he did by this sixth sense of his. He was the exception to prove the rule that the upkeep of courses is one of the most highly specialised of arts. Therefore I say let every man on every green committee read this book, if only to find out how little he knows. That will be very good for him and, indirectly, for his course.

On this side of the question Mr. Sutton writes, of course, not only from great experience of his own, but from the accumulated experience of his family. He does so very simply and very well, and has obviously produced an excellent manual for green keepers. Soils and composts and dressings, water supply and drainage, sowing and rolling and mowing and turfing—it is all here, together with some of the most alarming photographs of weeds I ever saw; they look rather like murderers in a Chamber of Horrors. Mr. Sutton's chapter does not lend itself to quoting in snippets, and I am not going to try; but anybody who likes prowling about on a golf course will find his walks made infinitely more interesting if he reads it. He will pounce on the Buck's-horn plantain or the Mouse-ear chickweed with a cry of savage joy and fall to spudding or scarifying as he has been told.

The other contributions, which are more within the compass of my understanding, are on Club Management by Mr. Hobson of Le Touquet, and on various aspects of the architectural side by Mr. Colt, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Alison, and Mr. Ross, who deals particularly with miniature courses. Mr. Colt is in an easy-going mood in his "Reminiscences and Reflections," and prattles very pleasantly of his early golfing days, of the muddy greens at Coldham Common "flattened out every morning with the heavy roller" (how well I remember them), on which Mr. Linskill holed such astonishing putts with a wooden putter: of the long, low creak approaches of Bob Martin at St. Andrews; of Freddy Tait playing the bagpipes through the drowsy streets of Rye; of the surpassing greatness of his first and abiding hero, Douglas Rolland. "Awa' she sails with dashing spray" was his invariable remark as he hit one of his more terrific drives. Alas! that there should be so comparatively few people left now who saw that mighty player.

Mr. Colt is mainly reminiscent, but he does commit himself to one technical remark: "There has been a lot of talk recently," he says, "on the subject of penal and strategic hazards, but

surely both are needed. Penal hazards certainly are an extra advantage, as the strategic do not by any means always fulfil their object." If I liked to be impish and malicious, I feel that it might be possible here to get up a pretty little quarrel between Mr. Colt and Mr. Simpson, but I will discreetly refrain. Mr. Simpson provides some of his admirable drawings of holes, and has a number of wise things to say. If I must choose just one for quotation it shall be this: "No course can be a really great course unless it requires knowing, either on the part of the player or his caddie. . . . Nowhere in the world is there a single example of a classic hole that is a straightforward hole. For a hole to be really great it must possess the qualities one finds in the man who 'lives by his wits,' who 'sails near the wind' in the conduct of his business." Let us remember these words when next we go to a strange course and think a hole a bad one simply because at the first time of asking we do not know how to play it. It is interesting to see what holes Mr. Simpson takes to illustrate his point, and these are the "mad masterpieces" (what a good phrase!) that he chooses—the sixteenth and seventeenth at St. Andrews, the fourth and seventeenth at Woking, the fifteenth and sixteenth at Prestwick,

Pandy at Musselburgh, the fourteenth at Liphook, and the eighth on the new course at Addington. Mr. Hugh Alison writes "A Précis of Golf Architecture," in which he sets out, in their order of importance, the points to be considered by those about to embark on making a golf course. They are (1) Access, (2) Turf, (3) Scenery, (4) Ample Space, (5) Bad natural features, and (6) Good natural features. Among bad features he rates first of all "a steep and high hill," and says that as far as play, as opposed to scenery, is concerned, twenty feet is the maximum height to be desired. However, he is indulgent enough to weak human nature to admit that a drive from a high place is always popular, providing the course can climb to it gradually. Another of his "bad features" is an "excessive number of water hazards," and I suppose he is right, but I confess to having a soft spot in my heart for a burn or a brook and even now and again for a mere pond. As he justly remarks, "its hideous charm lies in the fact that it is inexorable," and that reminds me that not once at Worplesdon did I see anybody put his or her ball into the water-lily pond at the tenth hole. It really looks as if hydrophobia was being stamped out among golfers, but I fancy it will recur.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE ARCHITECT OF CHARLTON PARK

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am about to eat my own words. Having, in my article on Charlton Park, said that there was no clue to the identity of the architect of the 1774 reconstruction, and at considerable length attributed the work to James Wyatt as against Robert Adam, to whom the (missing) drawings are ascribed by the owners, I now find that there is no possible doubt whatever who the architect was, because there is an inscription telling us all about it—on the roof! The existence of this inscription was not revealed to me, and, by an oversight (or, more accurately, an undersight), I omitted to investigate the roof.

There the name of the architect employed is given as Matthew Brettingham. The inscription is as follows:

THIS EDIFICE
WAS RENDERED SUCH AS IT IS
UNDER THE SKILFUL DIRECTION OF
MATTHEW BRETTINGHAM ARCHITECT
AND THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDANCE OF
JAMES DARLEY CLERK OF THE WORKS
(THOMAS CARTER STEWARD)

BEGUN A.D. 1772

FINISHED A.D. 1776

BY HENRY EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE
THEN PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE TO

THE BEST OF PRINCES

The Matthew Brettingham must be the son of the Norfolk architect who finished off Holkham and published the designs, omitting to mention Kent's name. His other best known works were Norfolk House, St. James's Square; and Langley Park, Norfolk. He died in 1769. His son, of whom I have never come across any information, is stated to have been born in 1725. The *Dictionary of National Biography* dismisses him in a couple of lines, but attributes work at Charlton both to Matthew senior and to Robert Furze Brettingham (1750-1806), his nephew. What the authority for these statements is I do not know, but the evidence of the inscription suggests that both are due to some confusion.

If Matthew Brettingham junior was responsible for the internal decoration as well as the re-building of the north and east fronts, he must be recognised henceforth as a practitioner of no little skill. The very close affinity of the interiors at Charlton to Wyatt's work suggests that, if Brettingham designed them, he must have been a close follower of Wyatt's technique.—CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

A CONFIDING GULL

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Not long ago, a friend of mine noticed a handsome herring gull settled on the beach at a populous seaside resort. Although people passed within only a very few yards' distance, the bird merely stared at them, and did not move.

My friend thought that it must be injured in some way. Accordingly, he drew closer, in order to investigate. At his approach the gull flew to a breakwater, where it perched and, quite unconcernedly, began to preen its plumage.

The tide was coming in, and a considerable portion of the breakwater was submerged. None the less, my friend set out along the slippery ledge until, when within an arm's length of the gull, he stooped and gently stroked the bird's back and wings. It turned its head, but did not seem at all alarmed.

A few moments later, however, a large dog came bounding along, barking loudly. The gull, in a very leisurely manner, spread its wings and flew out to sea, where it joined a party of other gulls belonging to the same species. Quite clearly it was uninjured, and to account for its trustful attitude is difficult, for herring gulls usually are wary birds. Perhaps this particular individual had been accustomed to being fed by visitors; but, even so, that it should permit itself actually to be *stroked* seems, to say the least, rather remarkable.—CLIFFORD W. GREATORIX.

"PAST REPAIR"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I send you a photograph of almshouses at Shrivenham in Berkshire. These pleasant buildings are to be destroyed on the ground that they are past repair. The Society for

the Protection of Ancient Buildings has considered the reports of two reputable architects who have made a detailed examination of the case, and its wide and specialised experience in such matters led it to accept their reports as fair, and their recommendations as practicable. Both architects stated that the almshouses could be made properly habitable at less cost than re-building.

The Society has pleaded with the trustees and with the Charity Commissioners that this advice should be accepted, but it has learnt that the Charity Commissioners have approved the intention of the trustees to demolish these almshouses and build anew.—A. R. POWYS, Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

"THE SERENGETI GAME RESERVE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In your issue of October 28th Mr. Sayers, Assistant Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, in his delightful article on the Serengeti Game Reserve, laments its present inaccessibility to the man of moderate means. He continues: "What is wanted is that some enterprising person or company should build a rest-camp on the Serengeti, where simple but comfortable accommodation should be obtainable"—and so on.

But why, in Heaven's name, should not the Territory itself be enterprising, and build the rest-camp which Mr. Sayers so rightly envisages as the proper solution?

Ever since I visited East Africa, I have been convinced that the big game of that wonderful region is one of its greatest potential assets, viewed merely in terms of £ s. d. All that is required is that the thrill of seeing and studying and photographing (and, if absolutely necessary, shooting) game should be properly exploited.

This means that the interests of the Territories and of the fauna should be safe-guarded (as well as those of the world at large in preventing the extermination of such beautiful, interesting and irreplaceable things as species of large wild animals). And who is better fitted to do this, or more worthy of profiting by doing it well, than the Administrations themselves in the territories which they administer?

With the increased and increasing facilities of transport now available, such schemes are certain money-makers. If properly administered, they are the best possible safeguards against the extermination of big game.

I hope that Mr. Sayers will implement his views with a practical scheme under Government control, which shall serve as a model to other African territories equally fortunate in their natural riches of big game.—JULIAN HUXLEY.



THE CONDEMNED ALMSHOUSES AT SHRIVENHAM

COVERED BRIDGES

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the rural parts of eastern Canada and the New England States one still comes across an occasional old covered wooden bridge. As can be seen from the photograph which I enclose, they closely resemble long wooden barns. I was driving late one night in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal, when I came rather suddenly upon one of these bridges. I plunged into it at a good clip, and immediately noticed a huge bulking object lying across the narrow roadway. I jammed on the brakes and came to a slithering stop within a few inches of a large cow contentedly chewing the cud. Even cows mistake these bridges for barns, sometimes.

The reason for the roof on this type of bridge is not entirely clear; but it appears to be a relic of the early pioneer days in the southern States where bridges had perforce to be made of soft wood. This quickly rotted in the rain so the bridges were covered over to protect them from moisture. As the country was settled farther and farther north the same ideas prevailed and bridges were still covered, even though there was abundance of rain-resisting wood. On first thoughts it might be supposed that the roof was used to keep the heavy winter snows off the road. But actually the roof is a disadvantage in this respect; snow has to be spread on the roadway inside the bridge so that sleighs may cross easily.

WHERE THE ANCIENT PICTS LIVED

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—COUNTRY LIFE is famous throughout the world for the wonderful houses of all kinds which it shows, but I doubt if any houses within the British Isles are as strange as those shown in my photograph. These are the underground dwellings or *cirde* houses of the ancient Picts, still in a good state of preservation as my photograph shows. The sides of the houses are of very rough stones, and the roofs are made of large stone slabs. Some of these Pictish houses have two rooms, but the common type has only one, with steps at the entrance, and a passage slightly curved, supposedly to defeat the attempt of enemies to shoot arrows at the inhabitants.

The two-roomed dwelling shown in the photograph is situated about 200yds. off the main road to Strathdon in the grounds of Glenkendie House, which is about ten miles from Lumsden or forty miles from Aberdeen.

—F. S. TAGGART.

A DISAPPEARING BIRD SANCTUARY IN FIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—At a time when so much interest is being taken in the protection of birds, it is



A CANADIAN COVERED BRIDGE

distressing to have to record the decline of a once flourishing sea-bird colony in the north-east corner of Fife.

About ten years ago a change began to take place which was eventually to have a serious effect on the bird population of the moor. An extensive section was chosen as suitable for afforestation, and, in preparation for planting, was fenced off and rabbits were killed out. Foxes, previously unknown in the sanctuary, thus deprived of their normal food supply, were compelled to wander farther afield, and sitting grouse and even terns were taken, and a good deal of disturbance was

for many years, is the outcome of the near-by air base as well as the action of photographers. It is also a matter for conjecture whether other birds of a more shy disposition might not have availed themselves of this nesting area if they had found the quiet and seclusion which used to exist, but which seems now to have gone for ever.—T. LESLIE SMITH.

BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In her answer to my letter on photographing the red-breasted merganser in your issue of October 14th, Miss Pitt raises a very interesting question.

I have been through the list of birds regularly breeding in the British Isles, and can only find six species of which I cannot recall to mind the sight of at least one photograph taken under what I have considered to be completely wild and natural conditions. These are: *siskin*, *hawfinch*, *gadwall*, *common scoter*, and curiously enough two species which breed with us commonly—*rock dove* and *red-legged partridge*. Of course, I refer to adult birds.

But the fact that I cannot remember any photographs of those species does not mean that such have not been taken. If such exist, as hon. secretary of the Zoological Photographic Club, which club has recently decided to compile an index of birds on the British list and of photographers of the same, I should be glad to hear of them.

Whether all the species I know to have been photographed have appeared in COUNTRY LIFE, I cannot say; but certainly you have featured the great majority. If the field is widened to include migrants to this country which do not breed here, the list of species which I cannot remember to have been photographed is, naturally, longer, although many of those migrants have been photographed under wild and natural conditions abroad, and some of them during their sojourns in this country.

—RALPH CHISLETT.

[If any of our natural history photographers have photographs of any of the birds mentioned in Mr. Chislett's interesting letter, we should be very grateful if they would let us see them.—ED.]



THE ENTRANCE TO A TWO-ROOMED PICTISH HOUSE IN ABERDEENSHIRE

caused in the protected area. The rapidly growing plantations began to afford shelter to other enemies besides foxes, and yearly this menace is becoming more serious, so that they are likely soon to become strongholds of hawks and crows.

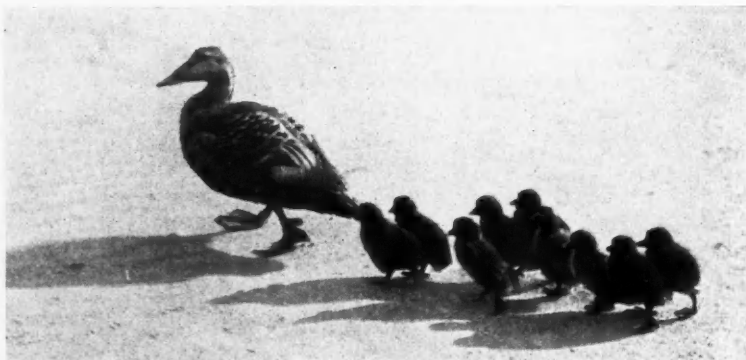
The erection of the wire-netting fence soon had another result. Eider ducks in this district have formed the habit of nesting at a considerable distance from the sea. Now many of the nests are made within the planted area, and ducklings are held up by a line of netting through which they can find no way.

Another cause of the loss of many eggs is the behaviour of photographers.

It is difficult to decide what effect the formation of an aerodrome on the outskirts



EIDER DUCKLINGS HELD UP BY WIRE



"F—FOR A FAMILY TAKING A WALK"



Someone
means to
enjoy himself



BOOTH'S
FINEST
OLD
DRY GIN
LONDON

say **BOOTH'S**
AND JOIN HIM!

Why 'Ovaltine' is the Scientifically Perfect Food Beverage

Facts about Diastase

DIASTASE is a natural constituent of malt which during the "Ovaltine" process of manufacture converts any starch present in the ingredients into easily assimilable nourishment. The fact that "Ovaltine"—unlike imitations—contains no starch proves that the diastase has been used in the proper way and that the "Ovaltine" process is perfect and complete.

Eminent scientific authorities state that diastase cannot function in an acid medium. The British Pharmaceutical Codex—a standard work—also states that "*diastase becomes inactive in an acid medium such as obtains in the stomach during digestion.*"

Further Evidence

Tests carried out in accordance with modern scientific principles prove that diastase is destroyed in a medium containing as little as 0.1 per cent. of acid. As the normal stomach contains up to 0.25 per cent. of acid it is quite obvious that diastase entering the stomach would be quickly destroyed. *Diastase can therefore have no value in any part of the digestive system.*

It is thus demonstrated that the best way to employ diastase in a food beverage is during the process of manufacture—as in "Ovaltine."



MILK CURD
WITHOUT ADDITION
OF 'OVALTINE'

"OVALTINE" stands in a class by itself for scientific perfection and quality. Its proprietors have a world-wide reputation as specialists in the science of nutrition. "Ovaltine" is the result of intensive research in this field, and it incorporates every single feature required by advanced scientific thought to-day.

NOTE THESE VERY IMPORTANT FACTS—

"Ovaltine" contains, in correctly balanced proportions for easy and complete assimilation, the natural proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and other valuable nutritive elements derived from its ingredients—the highest qualities of malt, milk and eggs.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar to give it bulk and to cheapen the cost. Furthermore, it does not contain a large percentage of cocoa, nor does it contain starch.

The proprietors of "Ovaltine" are the largest manufacturers in the world of medicinal malt extract and are recognised as authorities. The malt extract used in "Ovaltine" is prepared from home-grown barley—there is none as good. It contains the necessary amount of diastase—no more, no less—the properties of which are employed in the best way, as explained above under the heading "Facts about Diastase."

The eggs come from the "Ovaltine" Egg Farm, and have advantages over ordinary eggs.

The "Ovaltine" Dairy Farm—with its herd of renowned Jersey cows—sets the standard for the thousands of gallons of milk used every day.

These facts explain why "Ovaltine" is the supreme food beverage. The correct nature and proportions of its ingredients, and the exclusive scientific processes of manufacture, render it without equal for giving health and abundant energy. And owing to its paramount ease of assimilation it is also unequalled for inducing sound, restorative sleep.

These micro-photographs illustrate the remarkable way in which "Ovaltine" makes milk readily assimilable. This is just one of the exceptional digestive properties possessed by "Ovaltine." The digestibility of "Ovaltine" is universally recognised and for this reason "Ovaltine" is recommended by doctors throughout the world in cases of weak digestion or lowered vitality.

MILK CURD
AFTER ADDITION
OF 'OVALTINE'

"Ovaltine" sells on merit alone.

No gifts or coupons—just 100% Quality and Value

Prices in Great Britain
and N. Ireland,
1/1, 1/10 and 3/3
per tin.

Often Imitated—Never Equalled

DRY ROT IN BUILDINGS

ITS SYMPTOMS AND CURE

By W. P. K. FINDLAY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C. of the Forest Products Research Laboratory

DRY rot is the name given to the decay of timber in buildings caused by the attack of various fungi (plants belonging to the same class as toadstools and mushrooms) which leave the wood in a dry, friable, powdery condition. The trouble is widespread in all temperate countries, and causes annually enormous financial losses. It became so serious in Germany that a special commission was set up in 1905 to study the causes responsible and to discover means of preventing the damage. A great deal of useful work was done, and seven large volumes bear testimony to the laborious investigations of one Richard Falck, who studied the dry rot fungi in minute detail.

CONDITIONS AND CAUSES

Since the War the problem has been brought much more acutely to the notice of people in England. Many fine old mansions which have been shut up for years are now so riddled with dry rot that it would cost more to renew the timber than the whole property is worth. Owing to financial stringency their owners have not been able to keep roofs and guttering in good condition, and the painting of exterior woodwork has had to be neglected; even the services of a caretaker may have been dispensed with. Once dry rot obtains a hold in a house that is shut up and unventilated it will grow rampantly and soon destroy the woodwork from cellar to roof.

The trouble is, unfortunately, not restricted to old buildings, and thousands of houses built of unseasoned timber during the last few years—many of them upon cheap, badly drained land—are already falling into decay. I have seen whole floors completely rotted away, although they had only been laid two years previously.



A bad case of dry rot; the whole of a first storey floor had to be replaced a few years after building. The space between the double floors had been filled with sawdust to deaden sound; this obstructed ventilation and resulted in the timber becoming damp and thereby susceptible to the attack of the dry rot fungus

spent upon renewing the floors in houses built only a few years ago upon damp sites. By far the greater part of this damage could be prevented, were the conditions which favour an attack of dry rot better understood and were more adequate precautions taken against its outbreak.

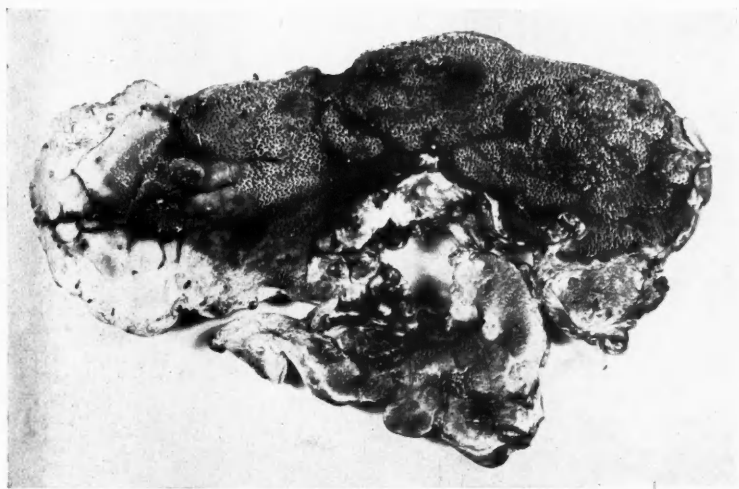
In order to demonstrate the importance of proper methods of construction in preventing dry rot and to provide an opportunity for studying an attack under controlled conditions, the Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have recently had a special experimental building constructed at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, where the mycologists who are carrying out research on this problem will be able to test out various new methods for dealing with it.

THE DRY ROT FUNGUS

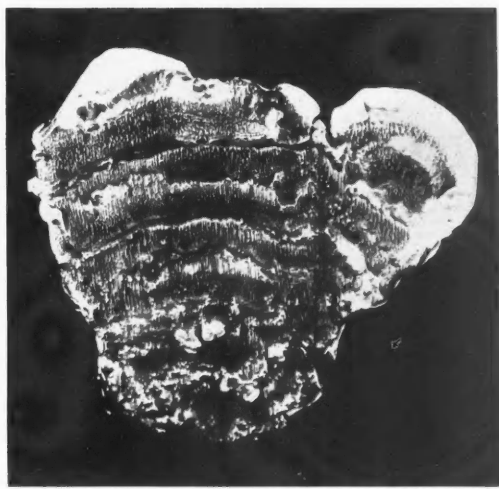
The destruction of timber in buildings may be brought about by either fungi or insects; the presence of the so-called "worm" which is the larva of the Death Watch or of the Furniture Beetle may readily be recognised by the small holes made by the adult beetles when they emerge and by the fine powder which falls from the holes when the beetles are active. There are a number

In Moscow and Leningrad a large proportion of the buildings are declared to be now riddled with dry rot, resulting from the neglect of the houses and the exposure of the woodwork through lack of paint; while it is reported from Sweden that, there, fungus often appears in houses only nine months old.

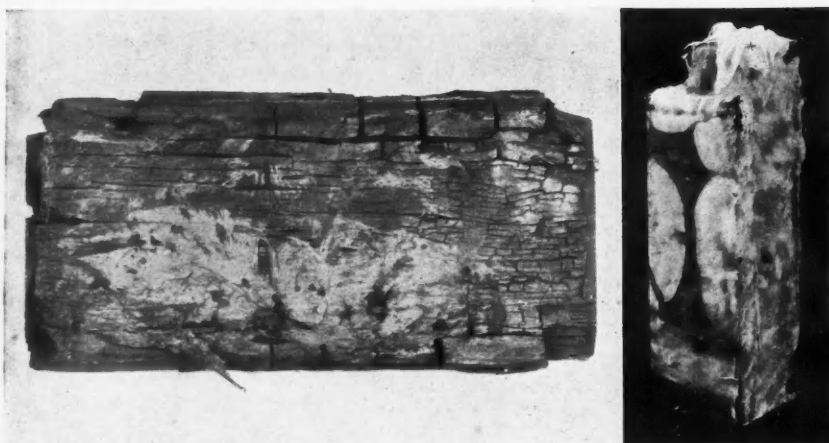
The cost of replacing the decayed timber in a house may be very high. In a case recently brought to my notice over £1,500 had been spent on the repairs to a comparatively small house, and in certain districts many thousands of pounds have been



Fruit body of the dry rot fungus, *Merulius lacrymans*. Millions of minute reddish spores (seeds) are borne on the pores and maze-like folds; these are blown about by air currents and spread the infection. (Natural size)



Another type of fruit body of the dry rot fungus, in which the rusty red spore bearing surface is in the form of tiny stalactites. (Natural size)



(Left) Portion of joist, badly decayed by dry rot fungus, removed from insufficiently ventilated floor of house, built upon a damp site only two years ago. Note the deep cross cracks and the sheets and strings produced by the fungus, also the two small fruit bodies. (Right) Portion of floor board and joist, infected with dry rot and kept in a moist place since removal from the house. Note the masses of luxuriant white fungus growth on the wood. (Reduced to about half)

of different fungi capable of growing in houses, but of these the true dry rot fungus, known to science as *Merulius lacrymans*, is by far the most important. Like all other fungi causing decay, it must have a certain amount of moisture to start with, but when once established it can spread to the drier parts of the house, since it possesses water-conducting strands which are capable of penetrating mortar and can pass through brick walls of over a foot in thickness.

DETECTION AND RECOGNITION

It is important to be able to recognise true dry rot so that the infection may be removed before it has had time to spread. The appearance of the fungus depends very much upon the conditions under which it is growing; when the air is damp and still, as in a cellar or damp coal mine, the fungus sends out great soft masses of cotton-wool-like growth which usually acquire, here and there, tinges of vivid lemon yellow. When conditions are slightly drier a thick skin or felt of fungus material and tough fibrous branching strands are formed on the surface of the wood. These skins are a mouse or pearly grey in colour and frequently show tinges of bright yellow or lilac. Wood that is in an advanced stage of decay by *Merulius lacrymans* has a rather characteristic appearance, splitting up somewhat like charred wood into cubes owing to the formation of deep cross cracks. It is light and crumbles easily to powder under the fingers.

Another form of decay which quite often occurs in houses is that brought about by the Cellar Fungus, *Coniophora cerebella*. This fungus causes the wood to become darkened and to split up with longitudinal cracks into long flakes or splinters. It possesses fine blackish brown branching strands. *Coniophora* requires far more moisture for its growth than does *Merulius*, and generally only occurs in wet cellars and in places where there has been actual leakage of water.

Often the existence of dry rot is entirely unsuspected until the fruit bodies of the fungus burst through the paint on some panel or skirting; these are thick, soft, fleshy, pancake or bracket shaped objects which are at first whitish or lilac tinted. Soon shallow folds or pores develop, except on the margin, and these become a rich rusty red, due to the formation of millions of minute spores (seeds) which blow about and spread the infection. Sometimes so great a quantity of these is produced that the whole room and everything in it becomes covered with an impalpable reddish powder.

When purchasing a house it is always advisable to make a careful search for dry rot, which is often difficult to detect. Frequently a slight warping or waviness of the surface is the only sign that a panel is completely rotten up to 1-16in. behind the paint. Rapping the wood sometimes gives away the presence of decayed wood, which fails to "ring" properly. But the most certain test is to probe any suspected wood with a small pen-knife blade or augur.

THE PREVENTION OF DRY ROT

Infection may be introduced into a house in many different ways, on firewood or coal, in wood used for repairs, or from rotten wood buried in the soil. The only way to ensure that it does not develop in the timber is to prevent the conditions becoming suitable for the growth of the fungus. So long as all the woodwork is kept quite dry and well ventilated there is no possibility of an outbreak of dry rot. There must be good through ventilation under the floors, and damp must be prevented from reaching the timber through the walls, which should either contain an insulating cavity or be covered with some impervious facing. An efficient damp-proof course must be provided, and care should be taken that this does not become inoperative through the heaping up of the soil above its level in flower beds alongside the walls. Guttering must be kept in order and cisterns not allowed to leak and drip on to the walls. If there is the least risk of the timber ever becoming damp it should receive some preservative treatment; a

few shillings spent at the time of building may save many pounds later in repairs.

HOW TO CURE OUTBREAKS OF DRY ROT

When the presence of dry rot is suspected in a house an effort should be made to find out what type of fungus is present. When it is quite certain that *Coniophora* alone is present it is only necessary to remove structurally unsound timber and thoroughly to dry out the wood in order to stop further growth of the fungus. But if *Merulius* be present more drastic measures should be taken. The seat of the origin of the attack should be traced out and every scrap of rotten wood should be removed, cutting away into sound wood for 12-18ins. beyond the last visible signs of decay. The brickwork and sound timber exposed should be sterilised by the application of an antiseptic, and all the new timber used for replacements should be thoroughly treated with a wood preservative. Creosote and some of the proprietary tar oil preservatives are about the most efficient agents against dry rot, but some people object to their smell, and they cannot be used where there is risk of their coming into contact with paint or plaster, which they stain. In such cases water soluble preservatives, such as Sodium fluoride or Zinc chloride (2 per cent. in water) should be used.

Every effort should be made to dry out the house and to increase the ventilation under the floors. "Keep your timber dry" should be the house-owner's motto!

Finally it should be emphasised that the work of removing the infected timber and of replacing with properly treated wood must be carried out thoroughly if further outbreaks are to be avoided.



Dry rot fungus growing actively on joists and on shavings left under floor. Note the strands of fungus going into the wall; these are capable of penetrating walls of over a foot in thickness and can pass over stone and iron to attack distant wood, thus spreading the infection from room to room throughout the house



A NEW HOME OF HOPE AND HEALING

JUST 100 years ago, the present Westminster Hospital was erected in Broad Sanctuary. It is to-day quite inadequate for the demands on its services and the Governors of the Hospital have decided that rebuilding can no longer be delayed.

This momentous step has the full approval of the President of the Hospital, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

An option has been obtained upon a most suitable site facing St. John's Gardens, in the heart of Westminster.

£350,000

in voluntary gifts is needed to complete the cost of the new building and site.

£100,000

OF THIS SUM MUST BE OBTAINED
BEFORE THE 31st MARCH 1934,

if the Governors are to retain command of the new site and proceed with the scheme of rebuilding.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL REBUILDING APPEAL



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Donations intended for the new Medical School should be specifically indicated.



Rutad



REDLYNCH PARK

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE REDLYNCH PARK PURCHASE

WHAT is known as "the West mansion" of Redlynch Park, Bruton, is illustrated to-day. As announced in *COUNTRY LIFE* last week, Countess of Suffolk has purchased the property, her agents being Sir Digby Lawson (Messrs. Hampton and Sons) and Messrs. Fortt, Hatt and Billings. The sale—the third time they have dealt with the estate—was by Messrs. Osborn and Mercer. The old Georgian mansion, a feature of the estate until recent years, has been demolished. There is, of course, still a fine house on the estate.

SHARDELOES: OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE

THE late Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake's executors have ordered an auction to be held on November 21st and following days, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Shardeletes, Amersham, of the old English and French furniture and the silver and plated ware. The catalogue will include a pair of Adam carved and gilt side-tables; Chippendale, Sheraton, Queen Anne, and Georgian chairs, settees, tables, and bookcases; a James II leather coffer with Queen Anne oak stand; three early Spanish mahogany coffers; seventeenth century refectory tables, Sheraton knife boxes, Chippendale wine coolers, old English long-case clocks, and Georgian poster bedsteads; early embroideries, porcelain, pewter, and sporting prints. Silver includes Georgian candlesticks, wine coolers, and a Victorian presentation centre-piece weighing 280 oz. Shardeletes was illustrated and described in *COUNTRY LIFE* (Vol. XXXIV, page 18).

TWO HERTFORDSHIRE SEATS

THE letting on a long lease, reported by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor, of Ayot House, Ayot St. Lawrence, includes shooting, fishing, and other sporting amenities. They are to let another property near by, namely, The Hoo, Whitwell, Hitchin, a sporting estate carrying with it shooting over some 4,000 acres, and fishing. The Hoo stands 400ft. above sea level, with extensive views, in a park of 200 acres, beautifully timbered. It can be let on lease for a term of years at a reasonable rental. Another offer by the firm is St. Mary's, Baldock, 3 acres. The property is for sale for £4,500, freehold.

Cecil Lodge, Abbot's Langley, and 13 acres remain for sale on that estate, by Messrs. Constable and Maude, who have disposed of The Manor Farm, West Kennett, a Tudor manor house between Marlborough and Devizes. Their forthcoming auctions include: Orchard Hill, Old Bursledon, a modern house overlooking the Hamble River, with 5 acres, on November 15th. On the same day they are submitting Abington Hall, Cambridgeshire, a Georgian house, the home of the De Vere family until Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the seventeenth Earl of Oxford sold it. At one time it belonged to Mr. Western, the King's

Ironmonger, and for some time it was rented by the Earl of Chatham. It is in a beautiful park through which flows the Granta.

Nina, Lady Campbell has, through Messrs. F. D. Ibbett and Co. and Messrs. Mosely, Card and Co., sold The Hatch, Godden Green, Sevenoaks, 6½ acres. The firm has sold Orwell, Ightham, a Tudor-style residence; and Chalkways, Kemsing.

The opportunity occurs of acquiring a well-appointed and charming house, Hornton Grange, Edgbaston, with all the latest conveniences, standing in lovely grounds of 4½ acres, yet only 2½ miles from the centre of Birmingham. The agents concerned are Messrs. Edwards, Son and Bigwood, and Messrs. J. H. Leeson and Son.

ENTON FLY FISHERS' CLUB

ALTHOUGH the journey from Waterloo to the Enton trout lakes at Witley is a short one the Club enjoys the right to return tickets at a single fare for daily trips. Hitherto the membership has been limited to thirty persons, and it is hoped that the impending sale by Messrs. George Trollope and Son of the Enton Mill estate and the Club undertaking will not mean any great change in that respect. The fishing season on three of the lakes is from the middle of April until the end of September, and on the fourth lake, which is stocked with rainbow trout, it is throughout June to the end of October. Not more than five brace of trout may be taken on the first day's fishing in any week, four brace on the second, and three brace on the third day in any week. Members have to "weigh in" their catches, and only fly fishing with flies not exceeding No. 6 size (new scale) is permitted. The water is lowered every winter, and the American weed on the margins has been destroyed. Coarse fish are taken out whenever the water is let down. Re-stocking is done by transfers from one lake to another, and from Enton Mill hatchery. The lakes are full of trout, and unceasing vigilance is shown in securing that the water feeding the lakes is of perfect purity. The Club is affiliated to the Salmon and Trout Association of which Lord Desborough is Chairman and Mr. Cyril N. Hooper (Clerk of the Fishmongers' Company) is secretary.

Messrs. Collins and Collins and Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden have sold the freehold site of 20,000 sq. ft. in Shepherd's Market, Hertford Street, Mayfair, of Carrington House. Small flats, to be let at moderate rentals, will be built.

THE TILT YARD AT ELTHAM

THE Tilt Yard at Eltham is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley early next year. It comprises 3½ acres surrounded by massive Tudor brick walls in fine preservation, the gateway being scheduled as an Ancient Monument. The site is occupied by a modern residence in a walled garden. The spot is full of memories of Royal tournaments in days long gone by.

Messing Park, 110 acres at Kelvedon, a well known Essex seat, is for sale by Messrs.

Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. R. E. H. Gould and Co. The Georgian residence, formerly known as Hill House, has later additions. A picture gallery in the house later became a private chapel, and it has suffered another change into a billiard room.

A very remarkable list of sales of good town and country properties, some of them of considerable acreage, has been issued from day to day in the last fortnight or so by Mr. Robinson Smith (Messrs. Harrods). It speaks eloquently of well directed activity and a strong tendency for sound properties that are put before possible buyers or tenants on reasonable terms. A close and accurate valuation of property and intimate knowledge of current market conditions facilitate private treaty and enable the parties to a transaction to come to close quarters at once and that is a cardinal principle of business well understood at the Brompton Road Estate Offices. Many of the transactions have been carried out in conjunction with leading agents in the country districts covered in the list, and many of the principal London firms' names are also found as having co-operated with Messrs. Harrods in successful sales or lettings.

Next Tuesday, at Queen's Road, Bayswater, Messrs. Wm. Whiteley, Limited, will offer Raleigh, a detached freehold of over an acre, in Wallington (November 7th).

FAN COURT, VIRGINIA WATER

SIR EDWARD STERN'S executors having sold, through Messrs. Curtis and Henson, Fan Court estate of about 700 acres, close to Virginia Water and Chertsey, to clients of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Newell and Burges, the property is shortly to come under the hammer. Fan Court overlooks a finely timbered park. The original house on the site is said to have been a lodge occupied by Viscount Crawley when Out-ranger of Windsor Forest. Hersham Farm, the home of Sir Edward Stern's prize-winning Shire horses and hunters, is included in the estate, as well as the model dairy holding, Fan Court Farm, Trumps Farm, and a residence called Little Trumps. Portions of the estate have frontages affording building sites.

Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill has sold Higher Mill House, Fontmell Magna, Dorset, through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have sold to the tenants Hillmorton House, 57 acres, and Eversley, 5 acres.

Grange Farm, 24 acres at Chartridge, near Chesham, is a sixteenth century house with modern additions, the original part retaining the old beams and rafters. Messrs. Hampton and Sons report the sale of The Old Palace, Bromley, to an educational body, for which Messrs. Douglas Young and Co. acted.

Messrs. Davis, Champion and Payne have sold Tower House, Woodchester, a fine Tudor residence with 6 acres; and Park House, Minchinhampton Common, a Georgian residence with 7 acres; and The Gables, Minchinhampton; and Brand Farm, House Avening, 200 acres.

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THE HEAVY OIL ENGINE'S PROGRESS

THOUGH we can undoubtedly look back upon the Olympia Motor Show of 1933 as representing a milestone on the road to perfection of the private car, the Commercial Motor Transport Exhibition, which opened in the same hall on Thursday, is equally important in another direction.

While in the private car field designers and manufacturers have been straining every nerve to make control easier, the commercial manufacturer has been studying economy of operating costs, with the result that what is popularly known as the Diesel type of fuel oil engine, but which is more accurately described as a compression-ignition type of engine, has suddenly advanced enormously in popularity.

The private motorist may well ask what this has to do with him, but, just as the commercial manufacturer has benefited from the easy-to-control transmission developments of the private car manufacturer, it is more than probable that the latter may learn something about economy of operation from the former.

Compression-ignition engine units are to be seen at the Commercial Show at Olympia which are perfectly capable of being put into private car chassis, and the time cannot be far off before this experiment is made.

It was only in 1928 and 1929 that compression-ignition engines for commercial vehicles were a novelty, and their exploitation was left entirely to Continental manufacturers. It was not until about 1930 that British manufacturers really began to take the development seriously, and in the Commercial Show of 1931 there were some fifteen makes of oil engine shown, of which two were of foreign origin. Compare with this the fact that in 1929 the only three makes of oil engine shown were of foreign origin.

This year the situation is very different, as there are no fewer than six proprietary makes on view, while some twenty chassis have adopted this type of engine.

It is interesting to note the numbers of compression-ignition engines on the stands of the better known makers. On the A.E.C. stand there are six oil engines out of seven. Foden are showing five oil to one petrol, and Crossley five oil to two petrol. Leyland have four oil to one petrol, while the stands on which oil engines only will be exhibited are Armstrong-Saurer, Sheffield, Pagefield, and Yorkshire.

It was in February, 1931, that Mr. C. L. Cummings,

an American, put up a Diesel engine speed record on Daytona Beach of 100.75 m.p.h. Appropriately enough, our own well known racing driver, Captain G. E. T. Eyston, raised this record by a couple of miles per hour at Brooklands just before the Commercial Show opened. He covered the mile at 102.86 m.p.h. in one direction and 101.4 m.p.h. in the other, while he covered the kilometre at slightly higher speed.

He used a special chassis fitted with a standard A.E.C. six-cylinder heavy oil 'bus engine such as is to be seen running on several routes in London. This engine has a bore of 115mm. and a stroke of 142mm., its capacity being 8.85 litres, and developing 130 h.p.

Although it is designed to give great durability, its total weight, including the flywheel and all auxiliaries, is only 1,414lb., and although the car is driven at speeds of over 100 m.p.h., the engine remains so cool that it can be lubricated with Castrol AA, one of the lightest of the standard motoring grades listed by the Wakefield Company.

As an instance of the economy of this type of engine, it may be stated that at speeds of 100 m.p.h. the fuel consumption is rather better than 20 miles to the gallon, while the price of the fuel, inclusive of tax, is only 5½d. a gallon. The tank in the rear of this racing car carries sufficient fuel to take it from London to Edinburgh and back, and the total weight of the car is 45cwt.

In the engine two separate detachable cylinder heads accommodate the overhead valves and the rocker mechanism, which is actuated by push rods from the cam shaft. The compression ratio is 16 to 1, while the fuel is injected straight into the cylinders so as to cross the air stream at right angles.

The cylinder heads accommodate the injectors, operated by the pressure of oil generated in the fuel pump; while electrical

heater plugs are fitted to the cylinder heads for starting from cold. Air which is required for combustion is admitted through a port located above the front of the engine. The speed of the engine is controlled by means of the fuel pump mechanism, which is regulated by means of an equivalent to an accelerator pedal.

The car has an enclosed saloon body which has been specially streamlined so as to offer little wind resistance.

The difference of the compression-ignition engine to the petrol engine is that the charge in the cylinder is ignited by means of the heat of compression of the engine itself and not by electrical means. The oil is injected straight into the cylinders at the moment when ignition should take place. The cylinders are already filled with air which has been drawn in through the inlet valve and which, when the piston rises, is compressed to a far greater extent than in the case of the petrol engine, with the result that it is extremely hot. When the oil is injected it is at once burnt.

Not only is the oil engine very economical, but it has the advantage of simplicity, as the electrical ignition equipment of the ordinary car, which forms the largest individual cause of failure, is dispensed with. There is in its place an oil pump, with which there is little that can go wrong.

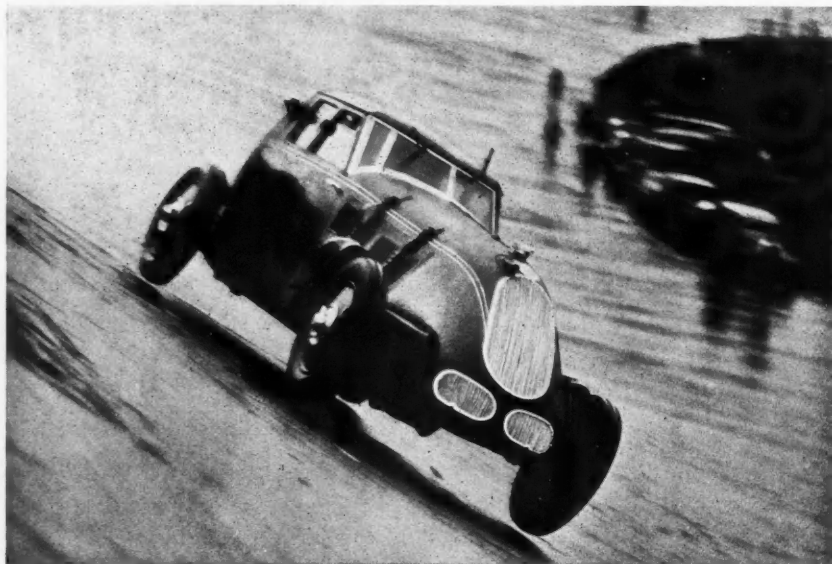
Another advantage is that the danger of fire is almost completely eliminated.

In several other respects the Commercial Exhibition shows that commercial cars have made immense strides in the past few years.

THE COTSWOLD SIX

ON Saturday the Riley Motor Club hold their six hours' reliability trial for lady members, which is known as "The Cotswold Six." COUNTRY LIFE presents a challenge cup for this event, which is awarded to the competitor gaining the best aggregate performance on the timed and observed hill climbs, based on formula.

This event is very popular with Riley lady drivers, and this year there is a larger entry list than last, as the total reaches thirty-five, whereas in 1932 it was thirty-three. Last year's winner of the COUNTRY LIFE Challenge Cup is not among the entrants this year, but there are many well known drivers taking part in the event. Lady Mary Grosvenor has again entered a car, and Mrs. T. A. McKenzie — who won the President's Cup, the principal award, last year — is once more taking part.



AT 103 MILES PER HOUR AT BROOKLANDS
Captain G. E. T. Eyston in the A.E.C. Diesel-engined car with which he captured
the world's record for this type of engine

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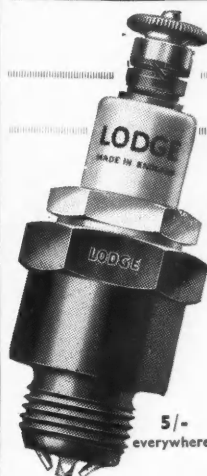
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THE RETURN OF WINTER SPORT



"SEE HOW THEY RUN"

BY the time these lines appear in print the higher winter resorts will have already experienced their first baptism of snow, and in two or three weeks' time forests of skis will once again be making their appearance on the Continental departure platform at Victoria Station. Since the War the number of winter sports enthusiasts of all nationalities has increased to a surprising extent. The result has been that nowadays in all countries where the requisite conditions prevail winter sports facilities are offered to both natives and visitors alike. But when all is said and done the great majority of English people will connote winter sport with Switzerland. The country is so accessible, the number and variety of resorts catering for winter sports enthusiasts are so large, there is such an abundance of mountain railways which enable ski-ers to reach their starting points with ease and comparative rapidity, and—and this is a point of the greatest importance—nowhere else are the hotels so comfortable and reasonable in their charges. Even at such rather remote places as Diablerets, high up above the eastern end of Lake Geneva, there is a sumptuous hotel. There is no necessity at this time of day to stress the delights of winter days in Switzerland. Most of the resorts are high up, and the clear frosty air and the continuous sunshine work wonders in no time. Again, most of the resorts are set in wonderful scenery, and this panoramic beauty must have a subconscious effect on the dullest of minds. After a week or two spent amid the snowy heights the most jaded town-dweller finds himself a new man, though he may be advised to take things easily for a time on his return home. I may, perhaps, devote a few lines to the four varieties of winter sport. Skating is, of course, the oldest, for far back in the history of Europe one can find woodcuts depicting skaters disporting themselves on the ice on blades of bone. It will be generally agreed that our winters at home have become milder, and the modern boy does not, presumably, feel himself cheated if he does not enjoy at least a fortnight's skating in the Christmas holidays as the

writer did. But science has come to his aid, and in many of the larger towns in England there are at his disposal excellent rinks of artificial ice which have already had the result of improving enormously the prowess of English skaters and of adding greatly to their numbers. Ski-running, for obvious reasons, originated in Scandinavia, where in winter it was a necessary form of locomotion; but in recent years it has taken Switzerland by storm, and probably more visitors go there for the ski-ing than the skating. For one thing, the balance is a far easier thing to acquire on skis than on skates. Long before one can acquire the more intricate turns on skates one is able to execute a telemark more or less gracefully. Bob-sleighing, tobogganing and ski-kjøring are all branches of the same sport. Bob-sleighs with five or six people aboard attain enormous speeds

on suitable declines. Tobogganing or lugeing, which is a solo operation, will never quite lose its popularity, though the introduction of ice runs such as the famous Cresta Run at St. Moritz has made the ordinary snow runs seem rather tame. Ski-kjøring usually means that four or five people on skis are being drawn along by a horse which resents being urged into anything but the slowest of trots. There remains one other form of winter sport *viz.*, curling, of which a mere Sassanach can only speak with bated breath. That the "roarin' game" still has its enthusiastic votaries none who has witnessed an International Bonspiel at Kandersteg would deny. For days before its commencement the train from Zweisimmen has been ejecting on to the platform crowds of hardy Scots, among whose impedimenta are some tons of their native granite in the form of curling "stones."

THE CHIEF WINTER RESORTS

There are so many winter sports resorts in Switzerland that the newcomer is faced with an *embarras de choix*, but they may roughly be divided into three districts, *viz.*, the eastern district, which comprises the valleys of the Upper and Lower Engadine; the central district, famous as the Bernese Oberland; and French Switzerland, which fringes on the last-named but contains two well known resorts to the west of the lakes of Geneva and Neuchatel. In the Lower Engadine are Klosters, Arosa and Davos, the last of which has the distinction of being the first of the resorts to attract foreign visitors, by reason of the then newly discovered advantages offered by its air to sufferers from pulmonary diseases. Long known as a skating resort, it is now famous as a Mecca of ski-runners. The opening of the Parsenn Railway means that ski-runners can be carried to the summit of the Parsenn Furka, 7,900ft., the starting point of the ski descents. In the Upper Valley is St. Moritz, which is the paradise of skaters and contains the world-famous Cresta Run for toboggans, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. Beyond it, across the level plain of Samaden, in summer a famous golf links, is Pontresina, where the delightful Kromenhof has for



O. Rutz

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O. Rutz

A QUADRUPLE LEAP

years welcomed English visitors. The hotel's accommodation will be fully extended this winter, and doubtless the many cheerful visitors will help in part to dissipate the gloom engendered by the tragic fate which befell four Eton masters there last summer. The Bernese Oberland may be roughly subdivided into three parts, the eastern, where are congregated round the lakes of Thun and Interlaken, Grindelwald, Wengen and Mürren; the central, with the twin valleys of Adelboden and Kandersteg; and the western, with Leukerbad, Lenk, Gstaad, and Diablerets. Grindelwald, long a prime favourite with English skaters, is an excellent ski-running centre, and now boasts the longest bob-sleigh run in the country. Wengen, situated on a high plateau at the edge of the beautiful Lauterbrunnen valley, affords superb views of the trio of Alpine monarchs—the Eiger, the Mönch, and the Jungfrau. From it ski-runners can ascend by mountain railways to the Wengernalp, to Scheidegg, and even to the Jungfraujoch. From Mürren a light railway takes ski-runners up the Allmendhubel, from whose summit they may have a run down over slopes unsurpassed in the country. A word in conclusion as to the resorts in western or French Switzerland. From Territet, on the shore of Lake Geneva, a funicular takes one up to Caux, where, in addition to skating, there may be found glorious ski, toboggan and bob-sleigh runs. Not far beyond Caux is the little unspoiled village of Gstaad, with a mere handful of inhabitants but, of course, a magnificent hotel. It is famous for its ski runs, but the skating

is by no means to be despised, seeing that it boasts a rink with an area of 2 acres. Just a mention of St. Cergues, at the foot of the Dôle in the Swiss Jura. A train runs every few minutes to La Givrine, where there is every kind of ski run from the easiest to the most testing. Les Rasses, on the main line from Neuchâtel to Lausanne on Lake Geneva, is only three miles from the French frontier and is a perfectly delightful little resort quite off the beaten track. Want of space forbids me to dwell on a host of other resorts such as the very delectable Engelberg, Kandersteg, Adelboden, Arosa, etc.; but one may confidently state that a holiday in Switzerland never fails to justify itself. Even with the exchange difficulty—the pound, for some mysterious reason connected, presumably, with the gold standard, is only worth about 14s. in Switzerland, whereas it is worth 21s. in Stockholm—intending visitors need not be frightened, for the Swiss *hôtelières*, wise in their generation, have greatly reduced their tariffs.

H. F. LYON.

TRAVEL NOTES

MOST of the best known Swiss resorts can be reached from Basle or Interlaken, which are within fifteen to twenty-two hours' distance from London.

Between December 15th and March 9th the Oberland Express (Victoria - Calais - Interlaken) and the Engadine Express (Victoria - Calais - Chur) run twice weekly in either direction. The ordinary *Rapide* (Boulogne - Chur) and the Simplon Express (Calais - Paris - Vallorbes - Lausanne - Montreux) run daily. By the former one leaves Victoria

at 4.30 p.m., and by the latter at 11 a.m. Both first and second class sleepers are now attached to the principal trains, but as they are in great demand intending travellers are advised to make early application to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in order to ensure the requisite accommodation.

In view of the increased interest which is being shown in the Bernese Oberland advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded by the competition for the Jackson Curling Cup to hold open skating events for competitors for silver medals during the same week. Competitions at Grindelwald for the open pair and solo International Style skating cups, and also for the English Style Cup (which has not been competed for since pre-War days), have been arranged for January 16th. The Lytton Cup will be competed for at Mürren on January 18th, and the Shaw Cup will be competed for at Wengen on January 17th. Cheap railway fares from all parts of Switzerland and special hotel arrangements will be available during the week.

Reduced Fares in Switzerland.—A special reduction of 30 per cent. will be granted this winter (from December 15th next to March 15th, 1934) on return tickets and circular tickets issued in Great Britain, from Swiss frontier stations to inland resorts, provided the passenger stays in Switzerland for at least seven days.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have just re-issued their invaluable *Winter Sports* hand-



O. Hari

THE "ROARIN' GAME" AT KANDERSTEG

book. In addition to many useful hints, the book contains detailed information as to fares to the chief resorts, which may be identified in an exceptionally clear railway map. A description is also given of the "Initiation Parties" for beginners at ski-running, organised by the firm, which are held at Kandersteg on frequent dates throughout the winter. Tuition in ski-ing will be given by Kilian Ogi, one of the greatest experts in Switzerland. The remainder of an excellent booklet is given up to an alphabetic, descriptive and beautifully illustrated list of all the chief winter sports resorts in Switzerland.

The same firm have also re-issued their *Winter Sunshine and Spring Tours*, which affords ample information to all who intend to spend their winter holidays at home or abroad. Our own south coast and the Channel Islands are described, and details are given of tours to Egypt, Morocco and southern Spain, various parts of Italy, the south of France and Corsica, the Balearic Islands, Greece, Cyprus, and Dalmatia. Similar information is supplied with regard to overseas tours to South and East Africa, the West Indies, South America, California, India and the Far East, and Australia and New Zealand.

Super Cruises in the New Year.—In the Travel Notes to this article which appeared on September 30th, it was inadvertently stated that all shore trips from the m.v. *Grips-holm* would be free. This is not the case. The Bombay-Agra-Delhi-Bombay trip will be free, but on all other trips a charge will be made varying in amount according to the duration of the trip and the distances travelled.



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UNCOMMON PRIMULAS AND THEIR COUSINS

PERHAPS it is because it belongs to that notoriously difficult section of the primula family known as the Petiolares which include such species as the lovely *P. Winteri* and *P. sonchifolia*, that *P. Calderiana* remains so rare in gardens. Introduced from Sikkim twenty years ago, where it was found locally distributed on hillsides at about 14,000ft., it has not yet made its appearance except in a very few gardens, largely due, no doubt, to the very limited stock of seed and plants that is available; but now that it seems to have settled down comfortably in cultivation, it is greatly to be hoped that it will become permanently established and more widely distributed. A singularly beautiful plant, with clusters of rich deep plum purple flowers carried on strong stems 6-8ins. high, it has every appearance of being a first-rate garden plant, judging by its excellent behaviour at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where there is a flourishing colony on the northern slopes of the rock garden. Though belonging to the petiolares, it differs markedly from its cousins in many respects, notably in the possession of a tall flower stem, in its leaf and rosette habit, and in the fact that it does not form a stout resting bud over the winter, as is found with *P. sonchifolia* and *P. Winteri*. The remarkable vigour of the plant is well seen in the accompanying illustration, which shows the plant at the end of last May when it was in full bloom. When only in the initial stages of growth the flower stems appear, reaching some seven or eight inches by late May when the plant is in flower, and adding another two or three inches to their length as the flowers wither and seed pods develop. Only after flowering do the leaves appear to be fully developed. Of vigorous habit, it makes big rosettes of leaves, from which as many as half a dozen or so flower stems arise, varying in height from four to eight inches. In colour it is conspicuously outstanding, and quite distinct from any other primula, and a colony when in full flower is most striking. From experience at Edinburgh, it would seem to enjoy plenty of moisture during its growing season in spring and benefit by partial shade. A position in the rock garden facing north, where it is not allowed to suffer from lack of moisture, seems to suit it.

In Mr. Harley's garden at Devonhall I also saw it flourishing in a bed on the flat. Though, like most of its race, it will probably take more kindly to the moist atmosphere of the north rather than the arid conditions of the south, there is no reason why, when it becomes plentiful—as it is greatly to be hoped it will, for it is a valuable and beautiful acquisition—it should not be successful in southern as well as western gardens.

Those curious-looking allies of the primulas now known by the rather forbidding name of omphalogrammas are slowly but surely taking their place in those gardens where good plants are appreciated, as they become better known and stock becomes more plentiful. Some eight or nine species are now in cultivation, but most gardeners need only concern themselves with those three called *O. vincaeflorum*, *O. elegans*, and *O. Farreri*, which are, perhaps, the most reliable as well as the most beautiful in flower. Of these *Farreri* is the first to flower, pushing up its deep rose purple tubular flowers on short hairy stems before the leaves appear in April. As the flowers fade, so the large orbicular and long-stalked leaves form a rosette and

the stems gradually lengthen to about a foot or so, bearing at their tip an enormous bronzy purple capsule full of seed. Even in fruit the plant is singularly handsome all through the summer. Following it comes the large-flowered *O. Soulei*, which is at its best in May; and this in turn is succeeded by *O. vincaeflorum*, whose lilac-purple flowers, carried singly on

look of well-being they find such conditions exactly to their liking. T.

THE CARE AND PROPAGATION OF CACTI

(Continued from page 482.)

ALTHOUGH cacti require to be kept warm, ventilation is most essential, and no opportunity of giving them air should be missed. During the winter it is not necessary to have the temperature very high in the greenhouse, but the atmosphere must be dry. A steady temperature of 45° to 50° Fahr. is better than a higher one that falls to nearly freezing point at times, and on no account must the plants be allowed to freeze; a whole collection can easily be lost in a single night in severe weather, and for this reason it is advisable to keep them away from the glass during frost. A few cacti that come from mountainous countries are hardy, but it is very unsafe to leave them out in this country on account of the damp, which is a worse enemy than cold.

Fortunately, there are few diseases that attack cacti; but one must ever be on the look-out for signs of decay, and remove it with a sharp knife as soon as it makes its appearance. Damp is the chief cause of decay, but the absence of some necessary food may be a cause that is far more difficult to discover.

There are a few insect pests, mealy bug and scale being the most common; but a periodic spraying with some insecticide, such as Volck, will usually eradicate the trouble. In extreme cases the plants must be dipped in paraffin, a wine glass to a gallon of water, in which is dissolved 2 oz. of soft soap, being a suitable strength. Great care must be exercised in the dipping to ensure that only the plant is immersed and not the roots. When the insects are present in only small numbers the best method of dealing with the trouble is hand-picking, the fine tweezers again coming in useful.

Every grower will be interested in propagation, and cacti readily multiply either from seeds or from cuttings. Some very interesting experiments can also be made with grafting. By far the easiest way of producing fresh plants is by taking cuttings from the stems, for most cacti root freely in a warm temperature in the spring. When a portion has been severed from the parent plant it should be exposed to the air for some days to dry, then planted in dry sandy soil, and roots will quickly appear. There are usually natural joints where the severances can take place, but it is not advisable to do it too quickly; if a piece of silk is tied round the joint it will come away slowly. When the methods have been too

drastic plants have bled so badly that they have withered and eventually died.

Seeds can be made to germinate in two or three weeks in a temperature of 70° to 80° Fahr. They should be sown in the spring in soil that is kept damp, but there must be ample drainage. The seedlings are very interesting to watch, for they develop very differently from ordinary plants. If they can be kept over the first winter, healthy plants will be produced that give very little trouble afterwards.

There has been so much controversy over the classification of cacti, and there are so many different kinds that it is quite impossible to attempt to describe them here; but the few accompanying illustrations (see page 480) represent a small number of those that can easily be grown in this country.

R. GORBOLD.



THE DARK PURPLE FLOWERS OF
OMPHALOGRAMMA ELEGANS

the slender foot-high stems, are in full beauty by early June, when a colony provides a most charming display. Some two or three weeks later the darker purple flowers of *O. elegans* appear and, like *vincaeflorum*, are generously produced on tall stems some nine inches high, which lengthen to more than a foot as the flowers fade and the seed capsules develop. Experience in various gardens where they have been grown shows that they prefer a moist loamy but well drained soil that is never likely to dry out during the summer. Drought is the one thing they abhor, and so long as they have a deep holding soil, such as suits roses, they will flourish in sun or in partial shade. At the Edinburgh Botanic Garden most of them are grown in rose beds, and, judging by their



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THE LADIES' FIELD

Aspects of Fashion Among the Snows

OF all the different amusements which, as the year unrolls itself month by month, are provided for the benefit of the fortunate youth of to-day, winter sports are, perhaps, looked forward to more ardently than any other. They come at a time when everyone is feeling more or less festive; they are enjoyed among mountain scenery where the air is like iced champagne and where the silver glitter of untrodden snow, against a sky which is often as blue as a gentian, make up a setting that might be calculated to go to anyone's head.

But skating, ski-ing, bob-sleighing and tobogganing by day, and dancing by night, demand the toll of a certain amount of

expenditure for those at least who mean business, and no one cares to go who has not the right clothes to go in. A ski-ing suit—is, of course, an essential. That, at least, one must have, and the authorities on sports attire are never tired of inventing fresh means of making this suit as practical and comfortable as possible. And, curiously enough, in spite of its severe aspect, the ski-ing suit is nothing if not becoming, provided it is well made. The one which is shown here, and it is from those established authorities, Burberrys, Haymarket, S.W.1, to whom so many people turn for advice on the question of clothes for winter sports in all its branches, is made of Burberry proofed "Burella" in a



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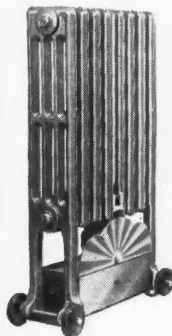
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shade of Venetian blue flecked with grey pin spots, with cap and mitts of the same and socks to tone, the black ski boots coming from the same firm, and the whole being delightfully neat and smart.

Another excellent ski-ing suit is likewise illustrated here, and comes from the showrooms of Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, who also give a great deal of attention to sports wear of all kinds and evolve the most charming outfits for the purpose. This is made of proofed gabardine with a shot waterproof lining, the zip fastener extending down the front from the top of the collar to the edge of the coat, thus obviating any chance of the cold wind penetrating. The trousers have likewise zip fasteners on either side, while a warm striped knitted *béret* and scarf are also provided in these showrooms, as well as gloves, boots and other addenda.

The skating suit allows of greater latitude than the ski-ing suit, but to skate well and comfortably one must have plenty of freedom, and nothing which is not really practical would find favour with the modern woman or even the modern child. Sands of 187a, Sloane Street, S.W., have solved the problem in the best manner possible by introducing the neat and charming suit shown here. This has a trousered skirt of black woollen material covered with a kind of apron back and front which gives it the appearance of a very neat tailored skirt; while the becoming coat worn with it is of black corduroy. Under this is a burnt orange woollen jumper in lace stitch, and this can either be worn in addition to the burnt-orange sweater that you see in the illustration, or can be worn alone; while cap and gloves are the same shade of orange. An excellent expedient is adopted by Sands of making a corduroy skirt in addition to match the coat, so that it can be worn for other occasions and provides a complete little outfit in itself.

But sports wear does not constitute the only kind of garments one requires to take when setting out for the region of snow mountains. A really warm and smart travelling coat is, of course, a necessity, and the choice, from the type of coat which has ultra-new collar and sleeves to that of a classic description, is wider this year than ever before. Many women pin their faith to a warmly lined leather coat for this purpose, and considering the lightness of the leather coat of to-day this is an excellent choice.

Most useful, too, is the "gown *intimé*," the name given to the kind of rest-gown which is shown in the little catalogue issued by Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, which opens with very alluring pictures of tea-gowns and tea-frocks, as well as gowns of other kinds. There are also excellent models for the woman who is no longer young, to whom the tea-gown is so invariably becoming, an example which one might specially mention being composed of *façonné* velvet over *crêpe de Chine*, with exceedingly graceful sleeves reinforced with

georgette. It is a gown which the woman whose figure has lost its slim outline could wear with impunity.

And it is unnecessary to add that a supply of evening frocks, including fancy dress, is an essential part of the winter sports outfit. Few women load themselves up with luggage on such an occasion, therefore the kind of evening frock which packs best and into the smallest space—even in a hanging trunk—are the best selection. Lace is wonderfully useful in this connection, for, no matter how often it is packed away tightly—and, one might even add, however careless the packer may be—it can be shaken out to appear quite fresh again. Georgette is also good. Nevertheless, a little electric iron is a very useful possession for the traveller, whether or no she has a maid to look after her clothes.

One of the greatest assets to the traveller is, perhaps, the evening gown fashioned with the addition of a little cape or coat of the same material or in the same colour. A black evening gown can be altered in a dozen ways to make it appear like a different *toilette* each time it is worn, and I have seen one with a tiny detachable cape which really amounted to little more than a pair of double steel epaulettes only very lightly stiffened, narrowing off almost to vanishing point in the centre of the back. This entirely transformed a sleeveless evening gown of black georgette, which in its normal condition was adorned with a big cluster of orange roses in silk and velvet. On other occasions the wearer eliminated the roses and wore a soft sash powdered with *diamanté*. KATHLEEN M. BARROW.



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